B.S.A.
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 280— BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Nov.	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	..	8,258
1925.			
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	..	6,507
19th ,,	MORVADA	..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,477
30th ,,	MASULA*	..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,003	....
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,654	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,654	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
28th Nov.	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,,	BARJORA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGRONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	5th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
AmurMaru	M. Sekijo	7770	1 Nov.	29 Nov.
Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	4897	14 Nov.	25th ,,
Alpsaru	M. Kametak	7790	25 Nov.	11 ,, ec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 ,,
* Luzon Maru	....	3980	17 Dec.	1st Jan.
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	27 Dec.	5 Jan.

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POWER OF WILL
By
FRANK CHANNING HADDOCK
TELLS YOU HOW TO:—Meet People Maintain Health, Have Courage, Generate Brain Power, Be Masterful, Read properly, Possess Business Power, Exert Personal Influence, Direct Men, Control Yourself, Live properly, Decide quickly, Speak in Public, Be Self-confident Create Brainy Ideas, Grasp Opportunities, Overcome bad habits, Store Vital Body Forces, Sharpen the Five Senses, Awaken Dormant Mind-Powers, Advance in Society, Be a Forceful Talker, Originate Valuable Plans, Chart out and Measure Your Powers and Level. DO More. BE More. EARN More.
PRICE RS. 9/12
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
Tinnevelly, (INDIA.)
R270

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MELOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace of occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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LIFE INSURANCE
IS
To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years
To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business
To the Family Man—PEACE OF MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.
To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in comfort and provides an education for the children.
What Is it to You?
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA.
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme;
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Small Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER for Dharmaji High School State terms to P. V. PATEL, Secretary, Baroda, Mahajan Lane.
A R420

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S. S. RAU, Charak Pharmacy and Surgery, Ghaswalla Building, Parel.
A R405

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—For National Zenana Hospital, Bhiwani, one LADY DOCTOR, one ASSISTANT to Lady Doctor, two NURSES. Pay according to qualifications. Applicants should be Hindus and should state their qualifications and lowest pay acceptable. RUGHUNATHDAS SWAMY, Secretary, Patrungate, Bhiwani, (Punjab.)
A R421

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell National Calendar 1925 (Regd.) It contains a tri-colour beautifully printed 15" by 23" picture, depicting the present political life of India with a Calendar for 1925. Its size is 23" by 36" fitted with polished rollers price annas twelve each. Liberal Commission. Apply to Publishers for terms LAJPAT RAI & SONS Lahore Gate LAHORE.
A R380

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE.—Invite applications from gentlemen possessing first class Banking experience and very high general ability to serve as its CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on a starting salary upto Rs. 2,000 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 100 p.m. The applications accompanied with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1924. Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Limited, LAHORE.
A 2[illegible]

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SANTA CRUZ.—On Ghodbunder Road, 5 minutes' from Ry. Station, GROUND-FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge. Rent 125. Apply on the Premises.
C R409

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Willys Knight limousine CAR in perfect running order can be seen between 2 and 4 (p.m.) at KALYANDAS KESHAVADAS'S BUNGALOW, "Krishna Kunj," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
JA R423

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. Extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Parents and guardians of Koknastha boys to match with girls of Atri Gotra, to communicate with Mr. CHIPLONKER at Pachora, E.K. G.I.P.
22019

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of this Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors as per resolution passed at their Meeting held on 6th October, 1924.

Name.	No. of shares.	Distinctive No. of shares.
1. Mr. Chimanlal Uttamchand Koradia	10	38848 to 38857
2. Mr. Nandshanker N. Walia	5	23023 to 23027.

Bilimora, 4th November, 1924.

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Limited.
VALABHDAS GOKULDAS,
Secretary.
22149

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 80 tons of DUST COAL, suitable for burning kanker lime or bricks at Vasind Railway Station. Offers may be sent to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Housing District No. 1,
Development Department, Matunga.
22139

NOTICE.

WANTED TO INFORM the PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, for 1925, together with copies of circulars of various Governments regarding employment of the passed students, may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
R363

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases, and other products of The Texas Company, U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December, 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 5, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large force of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Sorab Mansion, Murzban Road.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924. 22097

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for expressing opinion that it is necessary that the President of the Corporation should attend the public function to be held in the honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, as it is extremely desirable that the Corporation should be represented on these occasions, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th November, 1924.
22146

NOTICE

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRICAL WIRING CONTRACTORS.

IN VIEW of the Government, having introduced a licence system for wiring contractors (Bombay Government Gazette, September, 18th 1924), it is necessary that a wiring contractors association should be formed.

A preliminary meeting for the formation of the Bombay Electric Contractors Association will be held at the Trinity Electric Syndicate, Princess Street on SATURDAY the 29th instant at 4 p.m. All interested are requested to attend.

(Sd.) N. B. DESAI,
(Sd.) I. B. DAMANIA,
(Sd.) N. R KHAMBATI.
R422

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION of a Police Accommodation Scheme on the West side of LAMINGTON ROAD AT AGRIPADA, within the area comprised in the Byculla Section of Municipal Ward 'E.'

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR A PART OF THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

SCHEME NO. 70.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the Area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 1743.79 square yards) are as follows:

On the North by land forming part of Cadastral Survey No. 1897 (Byculla Division); On the South and West by the Land, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay; and on the East by a strip of land reserved by the said Trustees for Street Improvement beyond which is Lamington Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 211, dated the 6th November, 1924) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1924.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board
22120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

CANCELLATION OF TRAINS.

THE following Suburban Trains will be cancelled on 2nd December, 1924.

97 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/35 and arriving Thana 9/46.

135 Down leaving Victoria Terminus 8/45 and arriving Kurla 9/26.

84 Up leaving Thana 6/56 and arriving V. T. 8/10.

96 Up leaving Thana, 9/33 and arriving V. T. 10/38.

83 Down leaving Victoria Terminus at 5/15 will terminate at Kurla.

133 Down will leave Victoria Terminus at 6/6 instead of 5/15 and arrive Kurla at 6/40 stopping at all stations.

11 Down Passenger, leaving Victoria Terminus at 7/0 on 5th and 12 Up Passenger leaving Delhi at 23/10 on 3rd December will not stop at Naydongri.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 21-11-1924.
22138

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: PROPOSED SALE BY AUCTION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GIRGAUM BY MARWARI KERA MULAJI & CO. THROUGH MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Bai DHUNBAIJI MANECKJI SETHNA and Bai JAIJI DHUNJIBHOY SETHNA that the land situate at Girgaum, bearing Collector's Old No. 45, New Survey No. 620, Old Survey No. 101, New Survey Nos. 8073-4, Cadastral Survey No. 61, described in the advertisement for sale by Public Auction appearing under the name of Messrs. Sorabjee Cawasjee and Co. is not of a leasehold tenure but the said piece of land was till recently held on a monthly tenancy from our abovenamed clients AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that Bai Bhicaiji Rustomji Aski, the Executrix of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Dorabji Gordhan, who purports to have mortgaged the said premises to Marwari Kera Mulaji and Co., having failed to pay the monthly rent our clients have terminated the said tenancy and they intend to institute proceedings in ejectment.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.
Attorneys for Bai Dhunbaiji Maneckji Sethna and Bai Jaiji Dhunjibhai Sethna.
22143

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI KASTURCHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the junction of the Dadyseth Agiary Lane and the Grand Portuguese Church Street, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 639, New No. 2974, Old Survey No. 259, and New Survey No. 402 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4460 and 4461 and Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of J. J. Ammeiation, on or towards the East by the Cathedral Street, on or towards the South by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar and on or towards the West by the property of the estate of Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar and partly by the property of Luxmidas Chanda Ramji.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1924.

CHITNIS KANGA AND MAZAGONWALLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22148

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3452 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 26th day of September, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) Bai MANIBAI, widow of Mulji Dharamsi, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Poona, (2) KARSONDAS MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his next friend the said Bai Manibai ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1. KONDIRAM DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakordwar, outside the Fort, (2) GOKULDAS DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, outside the Fort, (3) RAGHAVJI HIRSHOTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants' whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the 1st Defendant the sum of Rupees 4,00,000 for principal Rs. 25,55-6-3 for interest and further interest of Rs. 25,55-6-3 from 16th September, 1924, with monthly rests at 10 annas per cent per month and costs charges and expenses amounting to Rs. 1,500 and cost of this suit and in default of payment of the said sums by a date to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court the property described in schedule may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds applied in a part satisfaction and the amounts and the liberty may be reserved to the plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against the 1st Defendant for deficiency and that the 1st plaintiff or some other fit and proper person should be appointed receiver of the mortgaged property with power to recover rents and profits thereof and for further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of December 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of October, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of October, 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
22145

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Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Easiest best and the cheapest Indian Post system. Eastern Hypnotic Home, P. O. (Bobbarlanka) (District Vizagapatam). R398

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 219 CRATES OF EMPTY SODA-WATER BOTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor the following:—

39—Crates each 1/2 gross codd's soda-water bottles 6 oz.

162—Crates each 1/2 gross codd's soda-water bottles 8 oz.

9—Crates each 1/2 gross Codd's soda-water bottles 10 oz.

9—Crates each 1/2 gross Codd's soda-water bottles 12 oz.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper, the Mortgagors, under a Decree dated 29th January, 1924, in Suit No. 5104 of 1923 of the Bombay High Court in which the said Central Bank of India Ltd. are the plaintiffs and the said mortgagors are the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell on the premises the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1924.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 329 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Bomanji Framji, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulvard, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1895 (2) Street Nos. 8a and 51/53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A.

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and Usman Ismail v/s. Mohamed Mia Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Mia Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Mia Haji Ahmed Khandwani.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree dated 13th November 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on Thursday, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plots No. 70 and 70A of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder street registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3523 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134(1), 4134(1A) and Street Nos. 70 and 70A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY CONSISTING OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Land and Mehta Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdul Hamid Habibhoy Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 5th December sell by Public Auction at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following.

Jewellery such as very rich Diamond and Pearls bracelets, very two bunches of unthreaded Pearls, very rich Diamonds and Ruby pendant with gold chain, very rich Necklace of about 42 Pearls, very rich Diamond Necklace with pendant, small Pearl Collar, Diamond ear-rings, very rich big Diamond ring about 8 Ratees, rich Diamond rings, Pearl Bangles, Diamond studs, Diamond scraff-pin, Gold Watch with gold Chain and Gold Dollar, Gold Bangles etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Padamsi Sea View 1st floor (West) Napean Sea Road (Dubash Estate) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and plateware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, iron cots, almyrahs, E. ceiling fan, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of A. B. Lawson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Property of Gentlemen.

Furniture such as cupboards, dining tables, cots, chairs, sofas, revolving chairs, writing tables, tiffin Baskets, meat safe, partitions, despatch boxes, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2148 of 1924 (Marker v/s. Aimai) furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, large stands broken tiles, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred bronham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERT, BENJAMIN WIMBRIDGE, DEOJI KANJI, AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ETC. ETC.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Houghton Butcher (Eastern) Ltd., premises, next to The Automobile CO., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, near Charni Road Station, the made to order complete household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, old blackwood carved furniture, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, sliding oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets 3/4 size BILLIARD TABLE with cues, balls, marking board, etc, roll top writing tables and showcases reclining sofas rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs and dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, Milner's safe etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman proceeding home.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARIBAG ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla, sell off the right title and interest of the mortgagees and the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla and Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla in the undermentioned property and in the building agreement with the Improvement Trust in respect of the property and of their estate and interest in the lease to be granted pursuant to the said building agreement as well as all buildings and structures erected or standing on the said plot of land by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December 1924 at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1923 made between the said Mistry Mahomed Bowla of the first part Abdul Karim Haji Esa Fazla of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, situate lying and being at Soparibag Road, at the Soparibag estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being Plot No. 134 of the said Estate containing by admeasurement 753 square yards or there abouts and bounded on the North by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Plot No. 133 of the said Estate, on the South by a proposed playground and on the West by a 20 feet Road forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 2585 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 74 (part) (Parel Sewri Division) and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 567 (1 Act) Street No. 81—81G.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Gresham Buildings; Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE ELECTRIC CAR

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street Fort by order of the Liquidator Transit Engineering Co., Ltd., (in liquidation.)

One Electric Car (five seater) Sedan.

MEHTA & CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER SOLES, HORN BULBS, RUBBER CORKS, RUBBER WASHERS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Purshotamdas Popatlal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Colombo rubber works of Colombo (Ceylon) and their Agents A. Rutherford and Co. (Bombay) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

About 1,700 Pairs Rubber soles of various sizes.
About 500 Horn Bulls for motor Cars.
About 20 lbs. rubber corks.
About 2 gross Hexagon rubber washers.
About 6 gross glass washers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 9-30 p.m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
In "Il TROVATORE"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"SACRED & PROFANE LOVE"

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"

EMPRESS CINEMA

To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

Last TWO Days!
The Final Instalment—Episode IV.
of the Great Historic Picture
"The BRIDGE of SIGHS"
featuring
SANSONIA
The Happy End of a Powerful story, vibrating with Romance, Adventure, Love, Hate and Revenge.
together with
An Excellent TWO-Reels Comedy
"A TRAY FULL OF TROUBLE"
featuring the celebrated Monkey SNOOKY
3 shows ; 6-30, 8-15 & 10.
Popular Prices (Including Tax)

NEXT WEEK
An Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A William FOX Production, featuring
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
and
A Screaming HAROLD LLOYD Comedy.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINÉ MADELEINE
GRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 1 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
To-Night 6, 8 and 10.
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
Parts Seven and Eight
The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Eleven and Twelve
THE DESERT OF DEATH
AND
THE VITAL TEST.
More action. More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.
PATHE GAZETTE.
NOON WHISTLE
(Stan Laurel Comedy)
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax).
Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. to 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The finest Theatre in the East
By Special Request
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD,"
will be shown complete in eight parts on November 29th and 30th
at 6 p. m, & 10 p. m. show only.
Prices Rs. 2/4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8, Re. 1. As. 12. As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)
Booking open at the Theatre between 9-30 A.M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. & 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S.
Masterpiece
CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI
Time and rates as usual.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 27.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2137-24—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.
4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.
485 -24—Wadia G and Co., vs. Sadi Alimehomed and Co., Damoder Shrinivas Barve, Vachha and Co.
5208-23—Surveyor and Co., vs. Kharas Bros. and Co. Abdul Karim Tarmahomed Shah and Co.
190 -24—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., vs. Lakhmichand Khetsey, Ganpat Abaji Tate and another Thathe and Co.
1683-23—Paralkar and M. vs. Girjabai, Ramchandra Babaji Tande and anor. Thathe and Co., Manilal and K.
2078-23—Thatte and Co. vs. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde, Girjabai, Paralker and M. Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
LONG CAUSE.

5074-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Kaikhasru Beramji Mehta v Ismail Cassam Khan, Mirza and M.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3379-24—Dastur and Co, Riya Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji v N G Warde, H L Shaw.
1390-24—Payne and Co, Khalid Mahomed Mishari v Jeewibai and ors, Crawford B and Co.
3594-24—Rustomji and G, Rahimatbai v Cassamali Gulamhusein, Ferreira and V.
2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Ahmahomed Haji Latiff, vs Peshawar Simla Trading Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
584-23—Dallas and Co, Jaiji Hormujsham Peshotam Jamash, vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anotner, Payne and Co, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4733-23—Crawford B and Co, Shah Versi Poonja v M M Chatterji Banerji and Co, Payne and Co.
4224-24—Mehta L and Co, R P Mistry and Co v Sadashiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.
4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee v Thakoredas Dharamdas and ors, Shamrao M and H.
5618-23—Motichand and D, Ahmed Karim Thanawalla and anr v Saratchandra Mancharam, Manilal and K.
795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat v Hiranand Mancharam, Manilal and K.
2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkarandas Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.
1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.
4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.
1350-24—Jehangir and S. Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.
1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.
1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.
1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1397-18—Unwalla P and P, Darbarāmal Jiwalasaha, vs Hiralal Buldeodas, Bhaishanker K and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd v D Tucker and Co, Amin and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Juggiwan Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSES.

3937-25—Pandia and C Dwarkdas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, vs The World Auxiliary Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, vs The Northern Assurance Co, Ltd, Payne and Co.
4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and another, vs The British India General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3649-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotamdas Ramji, vs Vallabhdas Murlidhar, Edgelow G W and Co.
4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, vs Pranshanker Narbheshanker Ghelabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
1321-24—Rele and Co, Nirabai, vs Gajanan Bhimrao Kaleeker, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2133-24—Mohile P and P, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thakar, vs Manilal Maganlal and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.
2754-24—Thakoredas and Co, Kashinath Ramji Nagweker, vs Balkrishna Mahadeo Warekar and others, Smetham B and L.
2896-24—Ferreira and V H Raghuram and Co, vs Anandrao B Pakhade, Judah and S.
1934-19—Madhawji and Co, Kakubhai alias Bhimji Purshotam, vs Hargowan Kanji and another, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G, Mehta L and Co.
1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Kuichand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
S-C-Ct-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Unnamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.
2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.
3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.
1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
2468-19—Edgelow G W and Co, M A Karanjawalla, vs Moreshwar H Juker and others, Shamrao M and H, Amin and D.
839-19—Captain and V, Bruch and Co, vs Govardhandas Anuluck and others, N C Dalal and Co.
969-19—Pandia and Co, Hiraji Morarji, vs Walji Khimji and Co, Sunderdas and Co.
467-22—Payne and Co, Alimahomed Safe Mahomed, vs Kashinath D Khote and others, Daphtary F and D.
229-16—Daphtary F and D, Mathuradas Dosa, vs Jairam Dayal Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Madhowji and Co.
1371-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhawji and Co.
1372-16—Daphtary F and D, Goverdhandas Keshawji, vs Champsy Dosa and others, Payne and Co, Madhowji and Co.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Rataney and another v Padamsy Parbhudas, Amin and D.
1960-19—Sunderdas and Co, Navibai, vs Keshauji Kanji, Mulla and M.
3353-19—Tyabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathuji v Vaktaji Hathaji and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1975-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardhaji and Co, vs Gangabai and others.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5162-23—J. P. Wallace and Co., vs. Kakhusru Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.
4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai, vs Shetikant Chabildas, vs Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vassanji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3260-24—Purnanand C and J Dhanjibhoy Doongersey, Chimanlal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.
1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khushal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.
2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Seth Gadmalji Shrimalji Ludha, vs The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.
2650-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amarlal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.
2650-24—Motichand and D, Brijmohan Laxminarayen, Vithardas Charandas and another, Kanga and Co.
1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.
3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Haneraj Ramji and Co. Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.
2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.
3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Kamlinsis and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsey Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co
1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.
2127-24—Shamrao M and H Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whitlie Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G
2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Mararji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.
2852-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co
2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.
2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersey, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.
617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.
1553-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.
2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand Cl and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaewantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kashirchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.
2822-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
4449-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.
2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizabai Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Casum Murad and ors, Crawford B and Co.
2183-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla v Haji Mahomed Kassam Morad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co, v Miya Mahomed Isuf Sheikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

1149-24—Thakoredas and D, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Gopaldas Nagardas, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas, vs Sheralikhan Mukhtar Khan, Gabdar Vachha and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, P E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Bahadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemane, vs Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamshedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.
2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesingbhai Devidas v Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3004-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2462-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1804-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
2212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.
2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.
2044-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madhappa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.
2959-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmudin and others, Peralkar and R.
3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Jamahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.
2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatius D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.
2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.
2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.
2693-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.
1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latiff and Co, vs Nathmal Ganbhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26.
Vitellia, Bernar, Calcutta.
City of Cairo, Dowse, Liverpool.
Gambhira, Knipple, Rangoon.
Alps Maru, Kametaka, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.
City of Hankow, Nelson, Calcutta.
Maur, Jenson, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Nov. 26.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dromore Castle for Hull.
Steamer Vigo for Hull.

S S Vitellia:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Vitellia, 2681 tons, Captain P Bernar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5023 tons, Captain B Dowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambhira, 3196 tons, Captain A W A Knipple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Alps Maru:—The O S K steamer Alps Maru, 4861 tons, Captain Kametaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Hankow:—The City Line steamer City of Hankow, 4768 tons, Captain C Nelson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur, 640 tons, Captain T Jenson, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 City of Genoa, 3,965 N F, 26/11, K N & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
3 Merwara, 4885, Colombo, 29/11, E D Sassoon.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF. J F and Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
11 California 10127 L'pool, 29-11 Graham & Co.
12 Manola, 5041, Antwerp, 28/11, M M & Co.
14 Pilsna 4646 Trieste 1/12 L Triestino.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha
16 Kurmark, 3177, Dunkirk, N.F., T M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa 3607 E. Africa, N.F., M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Aufora, 3590, Genoa, 2/12, L Triestino.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 21/11 M M & Co.
5 Morioka Maru, Kobe, 20-11-24 N Y Kaisha.
6 Newby Hall, 2840, Antwerp, N.F., K M and Co.
7 Hardanger, 1526 Genoa, 1/12, Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF 28/11 S S & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra 26/11 M M & Co.
15 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, 3/12, M M and Co.
15 Mavi 2157 Jeddah, N F T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B,Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H G Shushtary and Co.
C & R Shinono Maru, 3595 Kdn 25/11 O Kaisha.
D & E Gandara 3190 Rangoon NF. M M & Co.
F Jalavijaya 2297 R'goon 21/11 S S N Co.
Jalavijarpa, 2297, Rangoon, 17/11, S S N Co
N Japan, 8,637 Calcutta N F, M M and Co.
N Galconda, 3,203, Cal. 1/12, M. M. and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681, Cal. N.F., S S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December. Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December. Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 6th December. Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Urquhart due about 7th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Argentine due about 28th November, Agent L Edwards.
Crotafels due about 4th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 9th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edwards.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Vinstra due about 28th November, Agent Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comerie due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 11th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 15th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 26.

S S Crisfield for New York:—100 tons sandalwood billets Thos Cook and Son; 760 cwts mustard seed Thos Cook and Son; 123 bales thread cotton waste S Kanaji and Co; 137 cwts gum Kadaya 105 cwts gum Arabic P Koorsjee and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 9 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 1 package woollen rugs, Thos Cook and Son; 36 bales lamb skins, Thos Cook and Son; 500 cwts gum karaya, L Klesey and Co; 601 cwts gum karaya, S Chapsey and Co.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia: [illegible] woollen numdahs, Coutts [illegible] wool, Deccan Trading Co [illegible] ton waste coloured, B Mei[illegible] wool Shamji Mal; 33 bales [illegible] Trading Co Ltd; 75 bales [illegible] 35 bales cotton rugs, 9 [illegible] Kanji and Co; 200 bales [illegible] H Moosa Ltd; 32 bales dr[illegible] 27 bales dry salted sheep [illegible] ing Co Ltd.

S S Crisfield for Montre[illegible] sian lamb skin, Allen Bros.

S S Dramore Castle for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co; 73 cwts poppy seed, 1001 cwts linseed, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Marija Petronovic for Dieppe:—40000

S S California for Liverpool:—10 bales wool R Kabra; 96 bales wool, R Virchand; 12 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 23 bales wool, D Khanjamall; 3 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 31 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 12 bales wool, K Esmail; 30 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Amfora for Genoa:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Cotton Trading Syndicate; 1 cask 1 case wet casings, Pawar H Kazi and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed, 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 441 bales [illegible] A Durst.

S S Amfora for Naples:—600 cwts castor, 4760 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Newby Hall for Antwerp:—6892 [illegible] cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 81 bales aloe fibre, B Ardeshir and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Newby Hall for Liverpool:—304 cwts [illegible] seed, 2000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Manila for London:—6 bales hemp, G N Kasam; 7 bales sheep skins tanned, 12 bales goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, J Purmanand and Co.

S S Manila for Dunkirk:—10 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Manila for Constantinople:—5 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Son.

S S Manila for Antwerp:—1 bundle woollen carpets, J S Narag and Son; 240 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, F Campbell and Co Ltd; 24 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

S S Vigo for Middlesborough Dock:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Wardenfels for Hamburg:—191 cwts lactic casein, The Midland Dairy Farm; 1860 cwts kang seed, Volkart Bros; 122 bales clean cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 260 cwts oil seed oil cake, L Ebramji; 65 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Rotterdam:—3 bales cotton canvas cuttings, 15 bundles hemp rope, G N Kasam.

S S Wardenfels for Bremen:—29 bales cotton waste, cotton waste, E Pallanji.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—100 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 1 pot essence de Palma rose, Volkart Bros; 28 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 50 bales sawari cotton, R Pallanji; 75 cales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 202 cwts deel seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—195 cwts groundnut oil cake, The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles or Liverpool:—2800 cwts groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind [illegible] broidered numdas, [illegible] wolf skins, Cox and [illegible] 100 cwts lactic ca[illegible] Farm; 25 bales wo[illegible] Co; 38 bales kapok.

S S Kurmark for [illegible] seed, Strauss and Co [illegible] D D Sassoon and Co.

S S Pilsna for [illegible] Pawar H Kazi and [illegible] F Campbell and Co.

S S Pilsna for [illegible] sheetings, Gosho K [illegible]

S S Pilsna for [illegible] Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts [illegible] Ltd; 440 bales cotton [illegible] bales cotton, Volkart [illegible]

S S Pilsna for [illegible] cotton sheetings, [illegible] cotton P sheeting, [illegible]

S S Amur Maru [illegible] ton, Toyo M Kaisha [illegible] Gosho K Kaisha [illegible] Amersey and Co; [illegible] Bros Ltd.

S S Amur Maru [illegible] ton, Toyo M Kaisha [illegible] Gosho K Kaisha [illegible]

S S Amur Maru [illegible] ton, Gosho K Kaisha [illegible]

S S Amur Maru [illegible] cotton, Gosho K [illegible] ton, Toyo M Kaisha [illegible]

S S Morioka Maru [illegible] cotton, Toyo M Kaisha [illegible] ton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru [illegible] butter, Persian Dairy Co [illegible] twist David Sassoon and [illegible]

S S Morioka Maru for [illegible] cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru for [illegible] ton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd [illegible] Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru for [illegible] cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd [illegible] cotton, Toyo M Kaisha [illegible]

S S Morioka Maru for [illegible] ton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd [illegible] Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 26.

S S Morioka Maru from Nagoya, Agents The Nipcon Yusen Kaisha:—294 cases porcelain, 280 cases sulphur matches, 120 cases brass circles, 30 cases mercerised yarn, 150 cases grey cotton twill, 147 cases glassware, 20 packages crucible, 403 cases grey cotton yarn, 43 cases match boxes, 12 cases spectacles, 100 cases glass bangles, 251 cases grey cotton sheets, 86 cases grey cotton shirting, 20 cases glass beads.

From Tokio:—51 cases rubber toys, 5 cases spun silk yarn.

From Kobe:—140 cases silk goods, 55 cases porcelain, 70 cases cotton hosiery, 100 [illegible] sulphur matches, 103 cases cell bangles, [illegible] cases cotton sheeting, 87 cases safety match 30 cases cotton twill, 100 cases cotton yarn.

From Moji:—10 cases veg. wax.

From Yokohama:—150 cases biscuits, [illegible] cases silk yarn.

From Shanghai:—345 cases tea, 295 H/c 214 bundles 2302 bales green tea, 23 cases waste silk yarn, 120 cases grey cotton yarn, 275 cases cotton sheeting.

From Singapore:—108 slabs refined tin, 501 bags sago flour, 50 bags white sugar, 597 bundles rattans, 274 cases condensed milk, 788 bags betel nuts, 46 bundles gum, 43 bags nutmeg with shell.

From Colombo:—3661 bags copra, 35 cases tea, 4 bags pepper.

From Osaka:—17 cases spun silk yarn.

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (Oct 22):—

The cotton market was a comparatively quiet affair last week. Speculative activity was restrained by the political uncertainty and the fear that the next government report may be the cause of another cyclonic disturbance.

This fear is not entirely unwarranted. for the Crop Reporting Board has announced another change in its cryptic "pars" and as the weather has been fine it is probable that the ginning up to October 18 will be very heavy. This is foreshadowed by the insight movement for last week which was 752,657 bales as against 663,743 bales last year. But the stability of prices in the face of these figures has been impressive, and it is plain that the demand for both cotton and cotton goods has been bettered by the comparative steadiness of the market.

The export demand for cotton is also good and shipments up to date are slightly in excess of last year. It is not improbable that most of this year's crop could be marketed at about the present price level if some happy accident should make it impossible for the government to issue any more estimates this season.

But such a millenium is a long way off and it is a waste of time to talk about it. There, are, moreover, many facts that are better worth considering. One of them is the German loan so successfully floated in New York last week. It is generally expected that it will be followed by a general trade revival in Europe. Another is the Census report of cotton consumption in the United States during September. It shows that our mills used 435,216 bales of cotton during the month as against 357,455 bales in August and 483-852 bales in September, 1923.

The increase over August is encouraging as it indicates that the mills will run if they can get the cotton, but the most striking feature of the report is the smallness of the spinners' stocks. They are only 514-537 bales, which is hardly more than a month's consumption, and 38,000 bales below the mill stocks held August 31, 1924. These figures afford incontrovertible evidence that the cotton manufacturers are buying from hand to mouth as is almost everyone else in the United States.

This hand to mouth policy is one of the most impressive developments that we have ever had in American business. Fifty years ago, when transportation was uncertain and slow, the average merchant visited the primary markets about twice a year. On each of these visits he contracted for the goods he was likely to require for the ensuing six months.

Nowadays he may be represented by resident buyers in the large markets or make his purchases from samples or catalogues submitted by travelling salesmen. But in either case he buys in small quantities and "fills in" by "reorders" entered as he needs the goods. He relies upon the parcels post or the very excellent service that the railroads are now furnishing for the prompt transportation of his purchases, and is able to do business on a much smaller capital than formerly.

This is all desirable, it reduces the risks of business and enables the merchant to keep up with the changing styles.

But it has another aspect in that it makes it impossible for the wholesaler to carry large stocks and dangerous for the manufacturer to produce more than he can sell from day to day.

The consequence is that the raw material accumulates at the source and must be carried by some one who can afford to [illegible] or has access to [illegible] be used as a [illegible] the volume of the [illegible] on the world's [illegible] opportunity that [illegible] trader who has [illegible] by buying one [illegible] another. When the [illegible] this opportunity it has now come [illegible] as much risk in [illegible] it unhedged. [illegible] blame for this [illegible] situation in [illegible] acting within its [illegible] capital has been [illegible] its own profit.

[illegible] commencing to [illegible] of the greatest [illegible] by a system which [illegible] and the powerful such an [illegible] Therefore various changes are [illegible] One proposal contemplates that New York contract may be [illegible] delivery of cotton stored [illegible]

[illegible] underlying this proposal as [illegible] Southern delivery were possible [illegible] commercially impracticable [illegible] contract for more cotton [illegible] could conveniently be delivered.

A specially appointed committee of the New York Cotton Exchange recently made a report recommending that the members of the Exchange should consider the feasibility of permitting the seller of a New York contract to deliver cotton stored in New Orleans in fulfillment of his contractual obligations. At a meeting of the Exchange held on Wednesday, October 15, this recommendation was informally but exhaustively discussed. As the meeting was for members only it is impossible to report what transpired, but we may at least be permitted to observe that the problem is one whose solution will be very difficult.

There is much to be said in favour of Southern delivery, but there is also much to be said against it. An adequate discussion of the pros and cons would fill a volume and involve a restatement of much that has already been printed. It is, however, reassuring to know that the members of the New York Cotton Exchange are concentrating their attention on the subject and it is to be hoped they will not abandon it until it has been finally and definitely disposed of.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 636.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 686.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 676.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111 1/2,
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 224.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 289 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.62 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.90....
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs: 95.80.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

MONEY.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
Two months 2 per cent nominal.
Three month 4 per cent.
Six month 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, Nov. 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16. Quiet.
Bar Gold £4.10.0. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 9/16. Quiet.

London, Nov. 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 9/16
Bar silver 2 months hence 33 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Offerings are small. Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 26.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/8 11/32
Fcs Demand	626
American Dollars	289 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	224
Japan	111
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bank's selling ready T T 1/6.
Bank's buying ready T T 1/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/6.
Bank's buying T T December 3/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/8.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 25.

Stockholm	17.21
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.49
Switzerland	23.98
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.28
Athens (Yesterday's)	2605/0

London, Nov. 25.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.92
Exchange on London in Germany 19,440,000,000,000.
Yesterday's 19,000,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 10687

New York, Nov. 25.

Demand 46250.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 25.

Discount:—
Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 25.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 7/8 No cange.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £96 1/8 No change.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16 plus 3/16
Conversion Loan £78 7/8 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan:—
5½ p.c. £103 —1/8
7 p.c. £116 plus 1/2
Consols 2½ p.c. 58 1/8 No change.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 nominal. No change.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 67 1/8 No change.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/8 —1/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 65/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds due 1925 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1928 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1971 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1975 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8 India 73/8 Central Bank 23 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 422/8 Bombay Cotton 540 Bombay Dyeing 881/4 Bradbury 525 Century 416/4 Cent. India 526/4 Colaba Land 161/4 Coorla 160 Crescent 240 Dawn 630 Edw. Sassoon 183/12 Fazulbhoy 875 Globe 60 Gokak 102/8 Ind. Bleaching 220 Ind. Malwa 412/8 Kastoorchand 153/12 Khatao 190 Kohinoor 1185 Luxmi Cotton 4600 Madhowji 377/8 Mathuradas 230 M. Petit 2650 Meyer Sassoon 122/8 Morarji 2600 New Great 413/12 New City 300 Pabani 358/12 Pearls 263/12 Phoenix 555 Simplex 258/12 Swan 1025 Swadeshi 622/8 Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4 B. Burma 313/12 B. Burma N. I. 67/8 Bt. Burma Pet 5/9 Bombay Tramway 87/8 Bombay Steam 65 Bundi Cement 9 Katni Ord. 60 Katni Defd. 160 New India 12/4 Shivrajpur 46/12 Tata Iron Ord. 11/12 Tata Iron Defd. 36/4 Tata Hydro 685 Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Nov. 25.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £45 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Dece/Jan. 17½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot December 17 3/4.
Tone:—Very firm. Sellers are reserved, good trade demand from Continent and America.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 25.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/6/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/10

London, Nov. 25.

Bar gold ready £90-0.
Silver ready d. 33-9.
Silver forward d. 33-13.

TONE OF SILVER—

Buyers satisfied. Market dull. China bought to cover sales. China was a large seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 26.

Ready:—22-7-0

	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m
Vaida.			
Magsar	22-6-6	22-7-9	22-7-6
Posh	22-6-9	22-8-0	22-7-9

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—7—0
Posh 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 26.

Ready:—75-6-0

	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.			
Magsar	75-5-0	75-9-0	75-9-0
Posh	75-8-0	75-12-0	75-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1—2—0
Posh 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.

To-day Reuter reported 26 to 39 points lower in New York futures. Early the market advanced on some buying but at the close declined on speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 25th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Bulls less confident. Market may decline further."

"In sympathy with a moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 465 i.e. Rs. 5 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Jobbers were moderate buyers and the market went up to Rs. 466. At this level Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices again touched Rs. 465. On Bazar operators buying the values improved to Rs. 468 and the market closed at Rs. 467 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 469 and going upto Rs. 470 on buying by Marwari Shroffs declined to Rs. 468 on selling by Marwari Jobbers and closed steady at Rs. 468 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 445 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 448 on general buying. Again going down to Rs. 446 1/2 on Shroffs selling the market further improved to Rs. 450 at which rate the Bazar closed. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 440 and closed at Rs. 444 on general buying F. G. Bengal December/January was quoted nominally Rs. 396/97.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 26.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	468 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	399
"	March	397
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	451
"	March	444

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 26.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	490	470
M. G. Oomra No. 4	515	500

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 26.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	467
" Bengal	Dec./January	398
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	449
	March	443

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

New York Market, 25th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.98	Dec.		24.17+19	23.72	—26
24.23	Jan.	24.29+06	24.37+14	23.91	—32
24.60	Mar.			24.21	—39
24.92	May			24.53	—39
24.89	Jul.			24.53	—36
	Oct.			23.51	

New York spot on 24th Nov. 24.50 plus 40; New Orleans 24.55 plus 60.

Telegraphic market advices:—Speculative selling. Trade is buying limit down. Small market.

January highest 24.43 (10.21 a.m.), lowest 23.83 (2.39 p.m.), range 60 points.

Liverpool Market, 25th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.43	Jan.	13.43 —	13.40—03	13.46	+03
13.51	Mar.	13.51 —	13.48—03	13.53	+02
13.57	May			13.58	+01
13.52	Jul.			13.53	+01
12.99	Oct.			13.01	+02
	Egyptian				
25.30	Nov.			25.13	—17
23.58	Jan.			23.38	—20

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 425,000.

(2) Quiet steady market. From 1st December English spinners decided to stop 8 3/4 hours per week against 16 hours at present.

American cross rate 4.62 1/2.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.	
Jan.	13.46 plus	.03
Mar.	13.53	,, .02
May	13.58	,, .01
July	13.53	,, .01

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Total Day's Sales:—

at Liverpool	5000 Bales.
On Spec. and for Exp.	1000 ,,
Of East Indian	350 ,,
Total Day's Imports	—— ,,

Universal Standard 13.65. Small demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 26.25d.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's price.	
Nov.	13.37	—.02
Jan.	15.40	—.03
Mar.	13.48	—.03
May	13.55	—.04
July	13.52	unchgd.
Oct.	12.98	—.01

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Nov.	15.20	—.01
Jan	23.40	—.18
Mar.	22.20	—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.	
Nov.	13.42 plus	.03
Decr.	13.40	,, .03
Jan.	13.46	,, .03
Feb.	13.48	,, .02
Mar.	13.53	,, .02
Apl.	13.54	,, .02
May	13.58	,, .01
June	13.55	,, .01
July	13.53	,, .01
Aug.	13.36	,, .02
Sept	13.21	,, .01
Oct.	13.01	,, .02
Nov.	12.89	,, .02

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Sinde:—		
"Good"	11.85	
"Fully Good"	12.25	
"Fine"	12.65	
Bengal:—		
"Good"	11.95	
"Fully Good"	12.35	
"Fine"	12.75	
Oomra:—		
"Good"	12.00	
"Fully Good"	12.50	
"Fine"	15.00	
Broach:—		
"Good"	12.25	
"Fully Good"	12.65	
"Fine"	15.05	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Months	To-day's price.	
Nov.	25.13	—.17
Decr.	24.20	.18
Jan.	23.38	—.20
Feb.	22.95	—.15
Mar.	22.25	—.15
Aprl.	21.95	—.10
May	21.60	—.10
June	21.30	—.05
July	21.00	—.05
Aug.	20.80	—.05
Sept.	20.60	—.05
Oct.	20.30	—.05

Manchester Tone:—Increased. Cotton enquiry: Yarns firmer.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 25.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		101,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain		19,000
Day's Exports to Continent		13,000
Futures at New York:—		
Jan.	23.91	—.32
Mar.	24.21	—.39
May	24.53	—.39
July	24.53	—.36
Spot Cotton at New York	24.25	—.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.10	—.45
Futures at New Orleans:—		
Jan.	24.10	—.34
Mar.	14.19	—.35

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/8
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/4

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 25.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's prices.	
Jan.	23.91	—.32
Mar.	24.21	—.39
May	24.35	—.38
July	24.53	—.36

METALS.

London, Nov. 25.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 9/16
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8

London, Nov. 25.

Tin Block £256 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, November 26.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0	
Do.	1	60	0	0	
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0	
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0	
Do.	1 3/4	58	0	0	
Do.	2	58	0	0	

COPPER.

Bombay, November 2

	Per md.	Rs.	a.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0
Copper	1	64	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0
Copper	2	65	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0
Brass Bars		41	0
Pat Klai		66	0
Lead, Country		25	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57	8
" to 1		57	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 26.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	0	
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	14	
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	14	
David	No. 10 1/2	0	13	
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	13	
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	13	
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	13	
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	
Jaman	No. 40—1	1	3	
"	No. 42—2	1	9	
"	No. 20	1	1	
"	No. 32	1	5	

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 63/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo J/F Sellers 64/6.

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Buyers are following on.

Australian J/F. Sellers 64/3.

Choice White Karachi N/D Value 63/3

Soft Red Karachi N/D Sellers 62/3

Tone:—Firm and dearer. Buyers are following on.

Cargo Australian Paid for Mar/Apl. 64/

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November 26 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 2
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 14 0	12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 2
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	13 14
Teelseed White 85-15	0 0 0	16 4
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	15 6
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	14 12
Teelseed, Black	0 0 0	14 6
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	14 12
Groundnuts	0 0 0	14 4
Mowraseed	0 0 0	9 6
Barley	40 0 0	0 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	5 15
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery		15 6

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	7	11	3
Linseed, May	13	15	3
Groundnuts J/F	68	12	0
Cotton Seed D/J	5	11	0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	8	0
Cotton Seed M/M	5	10	0

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/1 Sellers 24 1/8.

Tone:—Dull—Downward tendency.

(Continued on page 10.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 26.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	420	..	422-8
Bombay Cotton	540	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	890-86-4-90	882-8	85 883-12
Century	418-12 20	417-8	416-4
Nagpur ex-divi.	548-12-26-4	22-8-527-8	526-4
Colaba	160-61-4	161-4	161-4
Crescent	240	240	241-4
Indore	412-8-13-12	413-12	13-12-412-8
Kohinoor	1185	..	1185
New Great	412-8-16-4	15-413-12	413-12
Pearl ex-divi.	562 8	65 562-8	565
Phoenix	557-8	..	555
Bharucha	105	..	106 4
Simplex	260-61-4	65-260	258-12
Swan ex-divi.	1030	..	1025
Swadesh ex-divi.	625-26-4	625	622-10
Pabni	352-8	..	355
Fazal	876 4	875	77-8 875
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	197-8	..	187-8
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	372-8-77-8	377-8	376-4
Finlay	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	102-8	..	102-8
Edward Sassoon	183-12	..	183-12
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Alcock	185	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old	310	..	313-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	66 4	..	65
Bundi Cement	8-14	..	9
Central E. Mining	27	..	26-8
Indian Cement	35	..	35
Tata Steel Ordy.	9-8-11-12	..	11-12
Tata Steel Defd.	35-41-4	45 40	36 4

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET PROSPECTS

STRONG HINDU AND PARSI TEAMS.

WILL EUROPEANS WORRY HINDUS?

The long-looked for Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is at hand at last. Next Monday will see the commencement of the struggle between the Hindus, th last year's champions, and the Europeans, the runners-up, for the honours of the premier Cricket Tournament of India. The memorable innings of last year's final in which the Europeans and the Hindus jointly piled up the huge score of about 1,000 runs, must be green in many minds. Who could say that the performance may not be repeated this year? The Hindus have selected a strong all-round team and the Europeans will have to muster all their strength to beat the Hindu Combination. The second match between the Parsis and the Mahomedans will start on Wednesday and the winners of these two matches will meet in the final round on Monday following. The Parsis have put forth a good batting and bowling combination, and they will stand a lot of beating. The Mahomedan Selection Committee is trying its hardest to efface the memory of last year's defeat against the Hindus. It has requisitioned a large number of old and new talents from up-countdy. There is no doubt the Parsis will not have everything in their own way in the first match. As the European and the Mahomedan teams are yet to be selected, it is difficult to spot the winner, if that is at all possible in a game which is reputed for its glorious uncertainty. Anyway, the Bombay Cricket-goers are promised a great feast on cricket during the season.

THE HINDU TEAM.

The Hindu Team will comprise of P. Vithal, Capt. C. K. Naidu, S. M. Joshi, Pdof. D. B. Deodhar, L. P. Jai, J. G. Navle, S. S. Joshi, S. S. Dongre, Ogadshanker, P. Shivram and L. Ramji.

Vithal will skipper the team and the Hindus hold high hopes that he will lead his side again to victory. He has some first rate bats in Naidu, Deodhar, Navle, Jai, S. S. Joshi and Shivrm and every one can be relied upon to play up to his reputation. Vithal is perhaps the best Indian bat to-day. It is a treat to watch him drive the bowlers all round the wicket—especially on the off-side. He has a brilliant record in first class cricket, a sure field almost everywhere but a marvel on the cover point. Naidu, who has by the way become a Captain in the Indore State Army, is undoubtedly the darling of the spectators. He wields his willow with telling effect. He is a good change bowler and an excellent field. Prof. Deodhar plays a neat and patient cricket but has the special knack of rising to the occasion. Many a time he has saved his side from utter collapse. Navle is a steady bat and a smart wicket-keeper. He has given good account of himself on several occasions. Jai plays a stylish game but is rather impatient to score. Once settled down he punishes the bowlers with scant courtesy. He is a smart field. Shivram is without doubt the best all-rounder in the team. Many player might very well envy his splendid record as a batsman and bowler in first class cricket. S. S. Joshi is a colt of distinct promise. As good with the bat as with the leather. The inclusion of Dongre at the expense of K. G. Pardeshi has caused a great deal of surprise, to many. After the latter's fine performances at the last Quadrangular contests few could have expected that he should be thus kept out. He is a far superior type of batsman and as a country field, he has few equals. He is also a decent change bowler with slow leg-breaks. It is difficult to divine his exclusion.

The attack has been entrusted mainly to S. M. Joshi. Ogadshankar and Ramji Chandarana is unable to play owing to bad health. His absence will be keenly felt by the Hindu skipper. Ramji is a fast bowler but not of the express type as Chandarana. He is however in good bowling form and may spring a surprise. S. M. Joshi hardly needs any introduction. He is by far the best bowler in India to-day and every batsman has to treat his bowling with great respect. Ogadshanker is a slow pace bowler with a lot of elusiveness in his deliveries. Batsmen will find it difficult to get runs from him. With Shivram, S. S. Joshi and Naidu to support them, the bowling department is also fairly strong.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

The Europeans are finding it difficult to put forth a team as strong as they would have liked. They have sent out invitations all over. But many players cannot see their way to come here for various reasons. Some replies are still expected. So the team remains unselected so far. F. G. Travers will no doubt captain the side. Few could have forgotten his brilliant batting display of last year and fine fielding at the slips. If his side lost he could not certainly be blamed for it. The Hampshire County amateur A. L. Hosie is sure to be in the team. As a bat and field, he has few equals. T. Parker, R. J. D. Wodehouse, Rubie of Karachi and West of Lahore are Rubie, Lieut. Rogers, Lieut. Britton-Jones and S. E. West are certainties. Wodehouse, no new figures in the Bombay Quadrangular. Their batting qualities ran above the average. Wodehouse and West can also bowl well Rubie is a smart stumper. Parker is a good all-rounder. He has shown good form in recent matches. Lieut. Jones is a county player and stands on a high footing as a batsman. He scored a century in the Army and Navy match last year. Lieut Brittan Jones from Quetta has the reputation of a splendid bat. Andrews is a good run-getting bat and is likely to be included in the team. The change of bowling will be in the hands of J. B. Higgins, the Worcestershire amateur, Capt. Pocock and Lloyd from Caius College, Cambridge. Higgins' slow left-handed deliveries are very effective. He is also a first rate bat. Capt. Pocock is a bowler far above the average. Both Higgins and Capt. Pocock have already made their mark in the Bombay Quadrangular. Lloyd, a recent arrival is a fast bowler and has shown excellent form in a recent match. Johnson a batsman who has been playing for the Bombay Gymkhana stands a chance for inclusion in the team Sanger, another probable, is stated to be a good bat and a smart stumper. If Rubie cannot come down from Karachi, Sanger will keep the wickets. On the whole, the Europeans will have a splendid all rounder team and should worry the Hindus considerably.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The Parsi team with Col. K. M. Mistry, D. K. Kapadia, B. E. Kapadia, F. E. Kapadia, J. S. Warden, H. J. Vajifdar, R. J. Jamshedji, B. K. Kalapesi, S. M. Gandhi, J. H. Elavia and S. H. Colah will form a pretty strong combination. Colonel Mistry will Captain the team. He has a team in which almost everybody is a batsman. If each contributes his quota, the Parsis will be hard to beat. The brunt of the attack will fall on Jamshedji and J. S. Warden and all of them are left-hander. They will also receive useful support from Vajifdar and Elavia. Col. Mistry though not in palmy days, will still be a difficult proposition for the bowlers to deal with "Dolly" Kapadia need not be in form to exhibit his batting capacity in this kind of cricket. He always manages to get into it when occasion demands. He is undoubtedly the best bat among the Parsis. He is also an excellent field Bahadur Kapadia, who is in good form this season, is a very good bat and a reliable wicket-keeper. "Fali" Kapadia is a sound bat and a smart field. J. S. Warden is certainly the best all-rounder among the Indians at present. His bowling and batting qualities are par excellence. One may well envy his contribution to Indian Cricket. Elavia is another all-rounder of no means order, a steady bat and fairly good change bowler. Vajifdar as a batsman and bowler may be counted upon to give a good account of himself. Colah is a young colt of great promise, and is bound to justify his inclusion in the team. Jamshedji who is considered the best Parsi bowler at present has a great mastery over the leather. He will cause no end of trouble to the batsmen with some of his elusive deliveries. Kalapesi is a bowler of the express type and is a good bat.

The Mahomedans will have to gather all their resources to beat the Parsis.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The Mahomedan Selection Committee is trying hard to muster a strong side. It has requisitioned a large number of players from up-country and they are expected shortly. The team will be finally selected after a test match.

The following appear however certainties;—Abdus Salaam, C. A. Murad, A. Botawalla, Salamuddin Khan, Ferozekhan, Hasan Shah, Gulam Mahomed and S. G. Rasool. Abdus Salaam of Sialkot hardly needs any introduction to the Bombay Cricket-goers. He is one of the best bowlers in India at present and has created a record for himself in first class cricket. Murad has also a long connection with the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament. He is a bowler of a high order, a good bat and an excellent field. Botawalla is also an all-rounder of some merit. He has shown good form this season. Salamuddin Khan is an old Aligarhian from Bhopal. He played in the Bombay Quadrangular as far back as 1912 and was a member of the all-India Team to England. He is now in good batting and bowling form. Ferozekhan and Hasan Shah from Kashmir are attractive bats and fine leldse. Gulam Mahomed from Karachi and S. G. Rasool who are good all rounders, are sure to justify their inclusion in the team. The well-known bowler, Khan Mahomed Khan from Raipur has been invited to come. He is sure to find a place in the team if he comes. Lt. Mahomed Hassan Khan, who figured conspicuously in the last Quadrangular contests at Secunderabad, may be included in the team. There are several others who are in the running. Vazir Ahmed, a bowler, Syed Vazir Ali, a good bat and field, Syed Nazir Ali, an all-rounder, Khaja Akram Khan, an old Aligarhian a stylish bat, all from Bhopal are among the probables. Wahid-ud-din Beg from Ajmere, an all-rounder, Tamboowalla, a slow left-handed bowler who has played in the Quadrangular on several occasions. K. H. Contractor, M. E. Sheik and T T Barodawalla are also candidates. The wickets will be kept by either P. B. Irfani of Bombay or Karim Bux from Peshawar. The latter is reputed to be a good bat. The captaincy will probably go to M. H. Vishram who led the Mahomedan team in the Quadrangular a few years back. The Mahomedans have got good materials to select from and th Selection Committee will have to do a lot of hard thinking to choose one from the other. They are sure to give a good fight to the Parsis.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence in your to-day's issue, I should like to remind the writer "Cricketer" that he has very inadvertently left-out the name of one of our best local players, I mean—Mr. G. Rasool, who is a good all-rounder and has lately shown very good form. He can prove a good change bowler and a smart field as well.

If the Islam Gymkhana Committee as stated by your correspondent, has invited no less than twenty good cricketers, I would suggest that the Committee will not forget our veteran Presidency player, Mr. Yoosuf-Beg, who unfortunately, for some reasons or other had not taken part in the Quadrangular Cricket during the last three years.

Under the circumstances it would be advisable if the Gymkhana Committee arranges a couple of scratch matches among the respective players and then selects the candidates on their own merits without partiality.—Yours etc.

"INTERESTED."

Bombay, Nov. 26.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" PROSCRIBED.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 26.

H.E.H. the Nizam has proscribed the "Englishman", Calcutta, from entering his dominions owing to the publication of an article recently in that paper comparing the Nizam to Haroon El Rashid.

"TORCH-BEARERS OF TOMORROW."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTH.

The "Torch-bearers of To-morrow" was the theme of Maulana Shaukat Ali's lecture at the Muslim Students' Union, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Yusuf R. Parpia, a member of the Union, presided on the occasion.

Maulana Shaukat Ali at the outset said that delivering lectures was not in his line. In his college days he paid more attention to sports and other side activities than to studies and academic subjects. Delivering of lectures had been forced upon him owing to the peculiar circumstances in which their country was placed at present. He accepted the invitation of the Union more out of a sense of duty than doing justice to the subject which was, so to say, thrust upon him by their energetic secretary.

AN ORDEAL.

Continuing, he said that to speak upon the subject of the evening was rather an ordeal to him. They all knew that he was at present possessed with one idea, viz., the freeing of their country from foreign subjection and, therefore, he would deal with the subject from that standpoint only. The students must think of their duties today towards their Motherland if they wanted to become the torch-bearers of tomorrow. Time had come when they in India should build up a nation in such a way that the Muslims, the Hindus, the Parsis and the Christians might be united together and would evolve out a scheme of life that would make their nation one of the progressive nations in the world. They should all unite and use all the resources in their power to take away the stigma of slavery. To do that the students should make up their minds to-day and chalk out a programme for the future.

DUTY TOWARDS THE MASSES.

Proceeding, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he, in his own humble way, was trying to keep the flag of struggle flying and he looked up to the youth of the country to carry the message of Liberty to their less educated and unfortunate brethren. They must make them realise the true state of their country and impress upon them the importance of being independent. The speaker then instanced the case of Afghanistan and said that the bold fight that the brave little nation had put in to preserve its independence, ought to serve them as beacon light and encourage them in their struggle for independence.

TRUTH WILL ALWAYS PREVAIL.

They must remove the blot of ignorance from their Muslim brethren and try to be religious. He had faith in their future, and he hoped that truth would always prevail. He urged upon them to make up their minds to serve God and cleanse their hearts of all the filth and devote their energies for the future of their people and their country. This they could achieve by perseverance and determination. He exhorted the youth of the country to remember that Freedom was impossible without the unity of all communities. If the youth of to-day were not alive to their duty they would go down in history as a nation of cowards.

Maulana Shaukat Ali rounded off his lecture by saying that he had high expectations in the youth of the country and confident that "Truth was coming and that untruth was gone."

AGA SAFDAR.

Aga Safdar, who followed Maulana Shaukat Ali, dwelt at great length upon the duty of the youth of the country, especially the Muslim students. He said that the Muslims of India had fallen upon evil days and that they were backward in education. He exhorted the Muslims to follow the example of their Prophet who led an ideal life. The Muslims must try to remove illiteracy which was one of the banes of their community.

In the end, he called upon the Muslim students to put the teachings of the Quran into practice in their everyday life.

With a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting terminated.

DEATH OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 26.

Yesterday evening, the Bandra slaughter-house compound presented a doleful scene when a large concourse of people assembled to honour the funeral of the late Mr. Thomas E. Rodrigues, who had been the Superintendent of the abattoir for many years and who had died overnight after a protracted and painful illness. The whole Mahomedan butcher community of Bandra, having suspended their usual daily work of slaughtering cattle for some hours before the funeral cortege left the house, out of respect for the deceased, witnessed the mournful ceremony attending the removal of the mortal remains to their last resting place.

STRIKE AT ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.

MEN DEMAND WAGES FOR OVERTIME WORK.

On Wednesday morning about 170 men employed in the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., situate at Sewree, suddenly struck work and demanded certain conditions in regard to their day's work from the management. It appears the men came to work in the morning as usual, but soon after downed tools and demanded an hour's overtime instead of half an hour for the work done the previous night.

The management then issued the following notice:—

"The storage godown and filling shed men who have left work to-day will be allowed to resume work to-morrow, the 27th instant. Men not returning to work on that day will be dismissed."

The total strength of the employees is 400.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MOTHER CHARGED WITH MURDERING CHILD.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah.)

Emperor.

vs.

1. Sakhoobai Krishna.
2. Shiwa Rongya.

The accused No. 1 was charged under Secs. 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the murder of a newly born full term female child. The accused No. 2 was charged under Secs. 114 of the Indian Penal Code of aiding and abetting accused No. 1 in the commission of the said crime.

The accused No. 1 and No. 2 were further charged under Secs. 316 and 118 of the Indian Penal Code with having disposed of the dead body of the aforesaid child and for having intentionally endeavoured to conceal the birth of the said child and for aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Dadachanjee appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Villani appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. Daruvala appeared for accused No. 2.

The accused No. 1 and No. 2 were living in a chawl in the compound of Kamar Magh in Ghatkopar. Prior to 26th September, 1924, the accused No. 1 appeared to be in a pregnant state. One Narayan Devji was also living in the same compound. On 27th Sept. Narayan went out into the compound and while he was sweeping he found some earth in a portion of the compound and some trees stream about, a part of the ground dug. Narayan became suspicious and sent for one Kashiram. They then dug the earth and saw the face of a child. They dug out the whole body of the child. The Police were sent for and they took charge of the body of the child. Accused No. 2 was present at that time. The accused No. 1 was brought out of her hut. She was in a weak state and was sent to the J. J. Hospital. At the Hospital the accused No. 1 was examined and she showed signs of recent delivery.

The body of the child was examined and it was found to be a newly born full term female child and it was found from the injuries to the child that the cause of death was asphyxiation by pressure on the neck.

The defence of the accused No. 1 was that she did not murder the child. The child was conceived by her husband who died in Nov 1923 and when she gave birth to the child on or about 26th September, the child was dead.

The defence of the accused No. 2 was that he had nothing to do with the murder of the child. It was true that he buried the child. It was dead and wrapped up in a piece of cloth.

The hearing of the case was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

SENTENCED FOR CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah.)

Emperor.

vs

(1) Abia Maloo, (2) Santia Malhari.

The facts of this case have been already reported in the columns of this paper.

After the case was over the jury brought a verdict by 8 to 3 that the accused No 1 and No. 2 were guilty of grievous hurt.

His Lordship, accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced accused No. 1 to 4 years and No. 2 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson inspected the Home of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India yesterday (Wednesday).

H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, Colonel R. A. Needham and Staff Officer to H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur lunched at Government House yesterday (Wednesday).

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, is shortly proceeding on longthy tour of inspection in Burma.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Sindh tour would extend for a fortnight during which His Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson will visit Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur State and Sukkur.

Dr. Edward Asworth Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, is on a visit to Allahabad and will deliver some lectures at the University.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India leaves Delhi today (Thursday) and arrives Bombay tomorrow (Friday). He proceeds to Secunderabad to-morrow, where he will halt till the 2nd morning, and return to Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a quiet hessian market ruled slightly easier. In coals only a limited business is passing at steady rates. Teas were slightly irregular due to profit taking, the undertone however is firm. Miscellaneous section is without any new features. Government securities were steady unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 65/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/6 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/8, 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 1926-42 101/14.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 70.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/4.

Jutes:—Albion pref. 111, Anglo-India pref. 109, Auckland 266, Barnagore 175, Cheviot 239/8, Clive 44/6, Empire 57, Hooghly ord 77/12, Howrah 46/4, Lawrence 625, Kankinarrah 321/8, Landsdowne 348, Lothian pref. 112, National 316, Naihati 492/8, Northbrook 37/12, Nuddea 51, Reliance 65.

Coals:—Bengal 618/8, Borrea pref. 78, Burra Dhemo 5/8, Gopalichuck 11/8, Jainty Central 6/8, Lakurka 28/8, Patmohna 2/8, Samla and Kendra 11, Searsole 14/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref. 9/4, Britannia Engineering 4/6, Marshall and Co. 3/2, British India Corporation ord 5/6, Burma Finance and Mining 2/7, Madan Theatres 3/8 Anglo Oriental Navigation 18, Port Shipping 14.

Tea Companies:—Ballacherra 605/8, Batelli 5/1, Bishnauth 39, Chamong 19, Chandypore 275, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 14/4 Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona old 375, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona (converted pref.) 357, Dessai and Parbuttia 508, Dhunseri 8, Dimasusi 29/8, Dufflaghur 26, Eastern Cachar 24/4, Eastern Terai 11 East India 27/4, Gohpur 11/12, Gulma 19/4, Hapian Parbut 4/12, Harmutty 46, Hasimara 95/8, Hattikhira 38/12, Jorbirnara 37/4, Kalacherra 153, Naga Hill 14/12 New Chumta 40/4, New Purnpbari 15/8, New Samanbagh 47/4, New Terai 20/12, Orang 13/8 Rajabari 24/12 Teen Ali 19/12, Tengrani 18/8, Tezpore 14/14, Tirrihannah 31/8, Tukvar 44/8, Tumsong 23/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court Ardeshir Hormusji Bastaina was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 3,500, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted while the accused was defended by Messrs. Godinho and Parikh, pleaders.

The prosecution story was that the complainant Salebhai Ebrahim gave the accused a number of gold ornaments in September last. When the ornaments were given to the accused, he promised the complainant to arrange a loan for him on those ornaments. The loan was never forth-coming and the repeated requests from the complainant for the money met with evasions. In June last the complainant came to know that the accused had pledged the ornaments with a man. The complainant thereupon lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested in July.

The case was adjourned.

EMPLOYEE CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the cases in which P. J. Naidu was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 708 and a sum of Rs. 6,206-5-0, at the instance of the Advance Motor Car Co.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Deepande pleader.

The facts had been previously reported. The accused was a manager in the Advance Motor Co. on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. The above sums of money were misappropriated by the accused between November 1923 and the first quarter of 1924.

The accused pleaded guilty and made good the amount.

His Worship sentenced the accused to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default 2 months' hard labour on the first charge and on the other charge the accused was sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 3 months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Khajasab Hirasab (22) a Mahomedan who it was alleged was assaulted Murti Genu Sadoo Genu and Bhau on the 6th instant and died the following day in J. J. Hospital under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased's mother Malushab took the deceased in a victoria to the Delisle Road Police station and complained that the deceased was assaulted by some Hindus at Walphakhandi and that he was in a dying condition. The police sent the the deceased to J. J. Hospital and on inquiries arrested Murti and Sadoo The third assailant Bhau had absconded. At the Coroner's inquest one Vithabai, an eye witness, said that on the morning in question some women were filling water at the water tap when the deceased came and held up his hand above a water pot which was being filled to get water to drink. The women abused him and the three men referred to came and assaulted him with fists and ran away. Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen which was enlarged.

The jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of the enlarged spleen resulting from his having been assaulted by Maruti and Sadoo and one Bhau who has absconded.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TWO LEAVE APPLICATIONS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that Dr. S. C. Hormasji who was in the Municipal service for more than 28 years had applied for the balance of his leave standing to his credit, since April 1, 1925. Dr. Hormasji was on extension and his services would terminate on April 1, 1925. He now asked that instead of retiring on that date he might be given leave now in arrears, which came to six months and 20 days, at Rs. 1,200. The Commissioner recommended that the leave might be given to Dr. Hormasji.

Mr. Tairsee said under the guise of leave they were giving him an extension, which ought not to be done.

Mr. Arbuthnot also agreed, and explained the position under the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said while he had no objection to the grant of the leave, he did not think that it was possible under the C. S. Regulations to accept the recommendations of the Commissioner. He wanted the matter to be considered by a Committee, in order to find out the real position, and he moved accordingly.

The proposition was adopted.

To the same Committee Dr. K. B. Shroff's case was referred, as he had made a similar application for leave for more than seven months.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Standing Committee Resolution No. 989, dated the 8th September, 1922, under which an arrangement was made with Messrs. B. Billimoria and Co. for the work of verifying Municipal stock, floating assets, fixtures, consumable stores, etc., and for the preparation of regular registers of such stocks and stores and for the work of giving instructions to Municipal staff as to how such registers are to be maintained, and he be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with the report made by the verifiers regarding the verification, if any, carried out by them of the stores and stocks, and tools and plant etc., at the Love Grove Outfall Works and regarding the maintenance of registers of such stores, stocks, etc."

This was adopted.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

SHERIFF TO CONVENE A PUBLIC MEETING.

A preliminary meeting in connection with the convening of a public meeting regarding the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was held on Wednesday night in the Corporation hall, Sir Cowasji Jehangir taking the chair.

It was resolved to invite the Governor to preside over the meeting, which the Sheriff was asked to convene on a day convenient to the Governor.

A Committee consisting of about 75 persons was appointed to carry out the resolution with Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, H. J. Davis, Byramji Jijibhoy, Meyer Nissim and Narottam Morarji as Secretaries and Treasurers.

OPENING OF THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

The opening ceremony of the Gateway of India will be performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on Thursday the 4th December at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-45 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 28.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Imperial Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 29.

The s. s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 11-30 a.m.

Mananman by Gandharva Natak Mandli, at New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

"Wilson College Annual Athletic Sports meeting Kennedy Sea-face at 2 p.m. (S.T.)"

SUNDAY, November 30.

'Ekach-pyala" by Gandharva Natak Mandli, New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road 3 p.m

HIMALAYAN HONEY.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a parcel of pure Himalayan honey sent by the Himalaya Stores, Kasauli Hills. The honey is excellent and is sold at a rupee only per pound.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are attend at the High Court this Thursday afternoon the 27th instant at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bombay, on Wednesday, the 3rd December 1924, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The following paper is to be read:—"Some Custom touching the Daily Life of Hindus, Part II" by K. A. Padhye Esqr., B.A., LL.B. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. I. Khatkhate L.M. and S. on "Guinea-Worm" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Darga Mohalla. Lecture will be delivered in Urdu. All are requested to attend the lecture.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR MEMORIAL FUND.

We are informed that the Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Memorial Fund Committee have handed over the whole amount of the fund viz. Rs. 10,000 to the University of Bombay for the foundation of a Scholarship to be named "Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Hindu Law-Scholarship," which will be awarded to the student who passes the Second LL.B. Examination in the First Class with the highest number of marks in Hindu Law.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting will be held in Room No. II Ground Floor of the Royal Institute of Science at 4-45 p.m. to-morrow, when Mr. V. D. Mazumdar will read a paper on "the Atomic Numbers." All interested in the modern developments of physics are cordially invited.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. Wave length 3.7 metres, call sign 2 F. V.

1. Fox Trot—"Don't mind the rain." 2. Waltz "Panama Twilight". 3. Fox Trot—"Lorsey Keep your tail up." 4. Hawaiian Fox Trot—"Akahi Hoi." 5. Fox Trot—"Spain" 6. Fox Trot—Blott. 7. Waltz—Memory Lane. 8. Fox Trot—I wonder who's dancing with you to-night. News Bulletin.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 47th week of the current year the total mortality 639 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.31. The mortality for the 47th week of 1923 was 658 and death-rate 28.84 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 759 and death-rate 35.52.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 255 as against 3 and 291 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 152 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 528 and compares favourably with that for the 47th week of 1923 when the figure was 491 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 444.

MAHATMAJI AT GUJRAT CONGRESS KHADI BHANDAR.

At about 9-30 a.m. on Sunday last Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived at the Gujrat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar, situated at the corner of Dadisheth Agyari Lane on the Kalvadevi Road. The Ali brothers could not attend the function owing to other engagements. The Bhandar was profusely decorated with National Flags and handspun yarn. Mahatmaji had a glance on all exhibits. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj took Mahatmaji all over the place and explained all the exhibits. Mahatmaji was glad to learn that the Bhandar supplied spinning wheels and accessories thereto also. He, however, recommended to arrange for the sale of hand made slivers "locally made."

On the occasion of his visit Mahatmaji was presented by the Bhandar with a written address in Gujarati, in the course of which it was stated:—

"There is no other go but the universal acceptance of the Spinning wheel and Khadi for the Salvation of Our Country! This conviction of yours has become the pass-word of our daily life.

Khadi has touched the heart of each and every individual. Your message or Khadi has gone deep into the heart of each and every Indian. But ignorance and moral weakness prevent them from acting up to their convictions. May your Herculean efforts to drive these out be fructified and may the humble workers, like ourselves get contentment in this and the next world after contributing their mite in the sacred cause."

After receiving garlands of yarn, and yarn as presents Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left the Bhandar amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai."

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Any one giving information leading to recovery of the amount will be awarded Rs. 1,000. Any one who will misappropriate the money will be held responsible.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1924.

POST-WAR PSYCHOLOGY.

Judging by the comments of the London press on the ultimatum to Egypt, it is clear that a sense of righteousness is oozing through every British pore and that Egypt ought patiently to appreciate the prompt spirit with which the Sudan has been added to the white man's burden. What has, however, happened to the non-Conformist conscience of Britain, which usually causes a flutter of lawn-sleeves and surplices as stories of aggression arrive from small nationalities, like Armenia and Serbia and Georgia? We take it that Reuter's selection of opinions is representative; hence it is a matter of no little surprise that even radical British journals, which generally object to excesses, now keep their consciences perfectly under control. The British Cabinet took prompt action and before they had time to dry their tears over the late Sir Lee Stack they clamoured for and obtained half-a-million sterling; in other words, Britain was "firm." The sum will be devoted to the Sudan; and if it is spent on the improvement of the Gezira cotton-irrigation-scheme, it will be a very productive investment for the masses who require encouragement in that quarter of the globe. Beyond this act of benevolence there is little in British public opinion which betokens generosity or conciliation in an unhappy crisis. More than that, there seems to be wide-spread approval of the expedition of British forces to Alexandria and the bloodless victory won by one hundred marines in capturing the Customs Office. The frigidity, not to say the hostility, of British journals towards the little nation furnishes a study in post-war psychology, which will be of interest to India. As stronger proofs come of Egypt's impotence against Britain, the more valiant are the demonstrations at Alexandria. Before the burial of the late Sirdar, there was an imposing movement of troops which, Reuter told us, had been ordered as a purely precautionary measure. In view of the non-resistance of Egypt, the purity of the precaution has been further exemplified by the parade of the "Iron Duke," which under Lord Jellicoe had humbled the spirit of Germany. While these formidable operations are in progress, what has been the attitude of the British newspapers which act as the mentors of world-rectitude?

They bravely support the incursion at Alexandria and welcome the annexation of the Sudan. The condemnation pronounced against "him that removeth his neighbour's land-mark" is heard only once a week, and even then there is the Sabbath comfort that a Sudanese journal had voiced the desirability of expelling Egyptians. Post-war complacency seems to have numbed the champions of freedom and nationality in the British press. In commenting on the dashing pluck of Britain, who vanquished her enemies during the war with the help of Egypt and is now tackling her single-handed, "newspapers are agreed that the action taken by the British authorities was amply justified by the circumstances of the case and that such action had necessarily to be of a kind that would impress the Oriental mind." It is remarkable that even a case of outrageous excess is sanctified as an imperial rite and a fatherly concession to the peculiarities of the Oriental mind. That Britain should seek exoneration for her conduct in the nature of the Oriental mind and that her faculties of introspection is atrophied through the habit of sanctimonious self-deception, point, we think, to the moral devastation which imperial profiteering entails. British blue jackets have conquered Alexandria without a casualty; the Sudan and her cotton are at her feet, but what will it profit England if she gobbles up Egypt and the Sudan and the whole world, and loses her own soul in the process? And there is evidence of the loss of soul and the depravity of conscience when, by the token of perjured fiction, her preceptors reconcile themselves to national wrong through imputing false features to the "Oriental mind." The Oriental has a fine apprehension of right and wrong, and it is the compensation of his material misfortune that he retains ethical distinctions better than those who lose them in "fireless trusteeship." They take it for granted that the Oriental is to be cowed down by the terrorist demonstration of force. In the ultimatum to Egypt, England said that Egypt had earned the contempt of the civilised world. England is probably happy in the presumption that her conduct is winning the esteem of the civilised world, but she is afraid of the verdict of the League and reserves her conduct for the approbation of her own insular conscience. It is a bully's notion that the Oriental or anybody else with a sense of right and wrong, gives honour to filibustering; but England is confident of the admiration of civilised minds and has to pay the price of self-righteousness when she derives credit for cheap violence out of fantastic pictures of the Oriental mind.

The "Daily Telegraph" extends the lesson of Egypt to Oriental demagogues and other Eastern races; we know it is India that is meant. When the object of "producing an impression" is accepted in the political code, we have to expect the danger of violence through the lust of possessions. How little we hear of the phrase of British statesmen who during the War railed against the "supreme offence against international morality!" Instead of pious words and ingratiating promises, we are threatened with an end "of ill-definition, mere argument, sentimentality and the fear of world-opinion." In the stress of this emotion, the "Daily Telegraph" hopes that the measure of British justice meted out to Egypt will "bear fruit" especially "after our unrivalled experience of government in the East." It would seem "our long patience has been exhausted." The minatory message is meant for the profit of India where the bureaucracy is chafing at restraint and where great satraps have, in the exhaustion of patience and their own sense of failure, proclaimed police-suspects as "out-laws." We have before us a hideous spell of repression prompted by the defiance of moral considerations, prevalent in war-time, and of it the "Daily Telegraph" is no untrustworthy witness. Gratitude during the war inspired British journals with liberal ideas of self-determination and freedom for India, but we have warnings that presumptuous references to past pledges might be visited with "practical" measures. The servile suit for world-opinion which characterised British propagandists during the war, seems to be followed by scoffing disregard for it. There is not even the pretence of polite recollection and tortuous diplomacy. We have to expect an organised policy of stern repression for Oriental countries which have committed the inexpiable offence of being but Oriental. The experience of Egypt is a striking commentary on the ends for which the war of world-liberation was fought; and the ecstatic approval which the British press has praised Austrian violence as a principle of justice throws a flood of light on the back-ground of imperialism.

RUPEE-STERLING EXCHANGE.

The rupee-sterling exchange has gone beyond 1/6d. and still the Government of India are sitting with folded hands, being utterly indifferent, to all appearances, to the welfare of the country. There is an article in the London "Economist," to hand by last mail, which bears in almost every line the hall-mark of official inspiration from India,—an extremely malapropos effusion of the wirepullers from this country, which needs to be exposed. The burden of its argument is: India must await until conditions in Europe have returned to the normal. But what does this imply? What is the need for India to wait until Europe sets its house in order before we in this country can think of constructive reform in respect of some of the most vital issues affecting the economic life of the people? And what is to be the end of this waiting? These are questions about which the inspired writer of the "Economist" does not seem to bother at all; but that is no reason for us to ignore the clear relevance of the points to the entire question of currency reform. In the first place, the official apologists ought to know that the trade of India has for all practical purposes returned to the normal course; that the most considerable customers of India have currency organisation not at all appreciably disturbed; that in the case of those other customers, who may not be very important for the moment but whose importance may quite possibly grow in the course of a few years, it is always possible for India to arrange to safeguard her own interests by hedging operations perfectly well-known and freely used by the business community everywhere in the world; and that in any case the temporary difficulties of these disorganised countries cannot offer an insuperable objection to India undertaking currency reform on her own account. These are home-truths with which the official mentality in India seems to be utterly unacquainted; but they are nonetheless important for that reason. The European countries have either already returned to their normal condition in international commerce, or are on the eve of doing so. They will probably adopt their own measures beginning with the Dawes plan, let us say, to set their own house in order, which may eventually affect favourably the total volume of our trade with those countries, but which need not,—which should not be suffered to—be obstacles in the way of the currency question being taken up for serious consideration and radical solution immediately in India.

To understand clearly the grotesqueness of the position taken up by the London currency pundits on evident inspiration from this country, let us examine briefly the main arguments for this essentially faineant policy of bankrupt statesmanship. The "Economist" recognises that the system as set up in India on the recommendation of the new-style experts who influenced the Chamberlain findings in regard to the Indian currency policy, has broken down on several occasions; that the present official 2s. rate is for all practical purposes a dead letter; that the imports of specie into India, such as they are, are doubly injurious in that they do not regulate exchange at all effectively, and yet are not sufficiently mobilised to serve in an hour of emergency, owing to their being dissipated into private hoards. But what is the explanation of this frequent breakdown of the highly scientific system known as the gold exchange standard? The "Economist's" reply is: "Government's inability to keep up its supplies of exchange." Why then did the Government of India raise this highly artificial system which has often proved beyond their ability to maintain? And why do they not even now, after such bitter experience of its hopeless inability to function, discard it and restore a more natural and even system? The "Economist" may enter a special pleader by saying: "It cannot be too strongly urged that Council remittances are primarily not sold for the convenience of trade, but to provide for the Home Charges in the widest sense of the term." But it will not find a single individual in this country to accept this version of the Government's obligations the moment they introduced an artificial system like the so-called gold exchange standard whose only recommendation, if any could be that the backing and assurance of a powerful Government always to maintain it within limits definitely laid down would import a strength into it which the more natural system of gold standard might be contended to be lacking in an emergency. But when the Government have proved unable, by the indisputable logic of events, to maintain this hybrid creation, what good can there be in continuing a most injurious and offensive system, that has been universally condemned on practical as well as theoretical grounds by public opinion in this country?

The answer is not difficult to find though it may be impossible to approve. The Government of India are simply the unthinking instrument of the dominating financial interests of London. They do not seem to care what happens to the industry,—and even to the commerce of India—so long as they help to satisfy the insatiable demands of these interests. They are, therefore, unable to insist upon the only reform, which could bring the Indian currency and exchange into anything like a natural position. For, that would mean that India should be given freely all the precious metals,—principally gold,—to which she becomes entitled in the ordinary course of trade. But that would, again, involve a very substantial drain of gold from the London market; for the present method of settling international indebtedness is by means of settlement through London, so that all the debtors of India pay through London, which is thus enabled to take a slice by way of discount, and then retain all the gold which it suits its financiers to retain. In a season of flourishing trade in India, this country becomes entitled to something like 110 crores per annum from all the countries put together with which she trades. London does not wish that the whole of this gold should find its way to India and so her experts have evolved a brand new idea,—the latest thing in currency fashions,—and foisted it upon the unsophisticated and amateur financiers of India, who are mostly recruited from the omniscient Civil Service, and, therefore, are necessarily ignorant in proportion to their pretensions. Incidentally, it also helps the Government of India to show surplus budgets by securing "wind-falls" from saving in exchange on remittances of the "Home" Charges; and as this saving (?) may be quite freely used to help pamper the overpaid Civil Servants, who is there who will dare to condemn this best of all possible arrangements for the exploitation of India's resources? The expert, even of the "Economist," has been hypnotised into suggesting as though the real problem of currency reform in India was not a radical solution of introducing gold standard altogether, but rather a mere fixing of exchange, which could give another lease of life to this system of exploitation we have exposed. Can the force of sophistry further go? And is there no Indian who is bold enough to take up the gauntlet, and demand a full, comprehensive and radical reform of this mischievous machinery the effect of whose working is the impoverishment of India?

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Horniman.

After five years of unfriendly silence on the subject, the "Statesman" declares that it is high time to end the injustice done to Mr. Horniman and permit him to return to India. After referring to the grant of passports to the Muslim delegation to the Hedjaz, our contemporary asks:—

> Why cannot Mr. Horniman also be given his passport? We have heard most of the reasons, public and private, offered for keeping him away from his Bombay admirers, but they seem to us irrelevant. Absent he is an asset to the agitator, present he might be an embarrassment.

The Bombay Government do not weigh any problem of asset or embarrassment, because the official detestation of a formidable critic seems to have sealed the issue. The zest with which Sir Maurice Hayward vilified Mr. Horniman was a reminder of the old hostility which the local bureaucracy entertained against a large-hearted Englishman whose sole offence was that he had the courage to denounce the false system of administration in India and to correct its abuses. When will the British Government realise the grossness of the injustice they have done?

Mr. Mirza's Appointment.

The appointment of Mirza Ali Akbar Khan as an acting Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court has given satisfaction to the members of the Bar and will be welcomed by the public. Ten years ago Mirza Ali Akbar Khan succeeded Mr. Mulla as Principal of the Law School and it is a happy coincidence that to-day he succeeds him on the Bench. Messrs. Mulla and Mirza were perhaps the two most popular Principals the Law School had for many years and there is every reason to expect that Justice Mirza's career on the Bench will be as brilliant and praiseworthy as that of Mr. Mulla. Mr. Mirza is distinguished among his fellow-members of the Bar by the fact that though devoted to his profession he has not allowed himself to become its slave and has been unremitting in the improvement of his cultural equipment. To the usual qualifications of a judge in his case is thus added the rare gift of a highly cultured mind which will be an asset of incalculable value to the Bench.

Delhi's Experiment

The Delhi Municipality has by a majority upheld its previous decision to introduce mixed electorates in place of the existing separate electorates for the Municipal elections of the City. Mr. Abdur Rahman in opposing the proposal to reconsider this decision declared that it was after the separate electorates were introduced that the feelings began to be strained between the two communities leading to troublesome consequences. Whether this is true or not the fact cannot be gainsaid that separate electorates are an evil however necessary they may be to allay the natural fears and to satisfy the legitimate claims of minorities. But they can only be abolished with the consent of the latter. Delhi has set an example by taking the first important step towards this consummation in the shape of mixed electorate with reserved seats for the representation of the minority. Though the experiment has behind it the support of the large majority of the Municipal Committee as well as the intelligentsia of the City, there is a considerable section of opinion which does not welcome it. In the circumstance its working will be watched with keen interest. For it it succeeds, the example of Delhi will be followed throughout the country.

Crime in Hyderabad.

We have just received a copy of the belated report on the Administration of the District Police of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the year ending October 5, 1922. The bright feature of the year under review was the marked fall in crime, which is attributed to improvement in seasonal and economic conditions. During the four preceding years of severe economic hardship the crime curve had gone up. Rains and consequent good crops in 1921-22, however, put an end to the abnormal conditions. A noteworthy step in the direction of separating judicial from executive functions was the appointment, towards the middle of the year, of a Munsif's Court in each Taluka. The judicial powers hitherto exercised by the Revenue Officers were handed over to the Munsifs invested with the powers of First Class and Divisional Magistrates. The great disparity between the number of persons sent up for trial and of those found guilty by the Courts can mean either inepititude and malevolent intentions on the part of the police or inefficiency of the Courts to cope with serious cases. Thus, judgments delivered during the year show that out of a total of 515 persons including under-trial prisoners of previous years, accused of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide, only 71 were convicted. The Director-General complains that the Courts "do not pay sufficient attention to the evidece regarding the relevant facts." He believes the one great need is "the appointment of experienced magistrates" and that magistrates having practical experience *or investigation* work are better fitted to discharge their duties. He hopes that "instructions will be issued by the High Court to the Magistrates to take part in *investigation*."

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

II*

In the discussions at the Unity Conference held at Delhi one thing struck me very forcibly. That was the fact that so many of the ablest and most patriotic Mohammaden young men as well as a few Hindus were obsessed with the idea of "absolute rights." Time after time it was said that the Mohammadens had an inherent right to slaughter cows and that that right could only be curtailed by their own voluntary sacrifice. It was on the basis of "absolute rights" that draft resolutions had actually been prepared by a number of young men who counted among them some of the most brilliant and self-sacrificing workers in the Congress organisation. And yet, as I have pointed out more than once, the idea of absolute rights is a fallacious one and has really no foundation in law. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President, also took pains to explain the same point of view. I am not quite sure, however, that the explanations were quite satisfactory and as the idea seems to me to be shared by a large number of men, I would like to deal with it at some length.

Do Absolute Rights Exist?

I contend that there is no such thing as an absolute right vested in any individual or in any community forming part of a nation; that all rights are relative; that no society can remain united even for twenty-four hours on the basis of absolute rights; that the idea of absolute rights was exploded long ago, because it was found to be not only wrong in theory but pernicious in practice. I have no desire to encumber this paper with quotations from the writings of great thinkers and legislators of the west. The point seems to me to be so simple as not to require much labouring. All organic relations depend upon the mutual obligations of the members composing the organism. No part of the organism has any absolute right. Firstly all the rights of an individual are subject to the equal rights of others, which fact creates duties and obligations on the part of the different members of a society towards each other. In a well ordered social organism no one has a right to do any thing which will unreasonably clash with the legal interests of any one else. Nay, in order to secure goodwill and all round progress, the more advanced members of a social organism have sometimes to go further and sacrifice their interests for the common weal, or for the benefit of the other members of the community. The protection of the poor, solicitude for providing for the necessities of those who cannot look after themselves, the widows, the orphans, the blind, the lame, the aged, the minor etc. all fall under this category.

Duties of man.

There was a time in the history of Europe when great emphasis was laid on the rights of man. That was the time of the French revolution. Thomas Pain's "Rights of Man" was a typical reflection of the mentality of that generation. Within less than fifty years it was found that the theory was entirely fallacious and pernicious. Mazzini's "Duties of Man" was a complete and convincing reply to Pain's "Rights of Man." The French Revolution was based on the rights of man and the constitution begins with the declaration of the rights of man. The American constitu-

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article of this series appeared in our issue of 25th instant.

"BRITAIN AVENGING HERSELF."

TROOPS PARADING CAIRO.

ATTACK ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE.

WILL THE LEAGUE INTERVENE?

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Cairo.—The Chamber has formulated a protest to the Parliaments of the world and the League of Nations against the British action. It reaffirms *inter alia* complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan which countries must be regarded as integral not permitting of any separation. It declares that in spite of Egypt's apologies and regrets for the deplorable crime, Great Britain has seized the occasion to carry out her imperialistic policy counting on her force to avenge herself on a pacific country. The British action ignores the constitution and attacks the agricultural life of the country. The British demands are not related with the crime and are unprecedented in history. The League should intervene on behalf of a peaceful and helpless nation.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS PARADING CAIRO.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Cairo.—The atmosphere has improved. British troops again paraded the city this morning. Most of the students are at schools, but are not working. The situation seems to be generally approaching the normal. The new Cabinet is remarkable in as much as it includes representatives of Islam, Christianity and Judaism. It was also formed very rapidly. Ziwar Pasha was surprised by the summons from the Palace; nevertheless he completed the task within six hours.

A Royal decree adjourns Parliament for a month from November 25th.

A brigade of the Infantry with fixed bayonets is parading Cairo to-morrow.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING ALLENBY'S HANDS.

MR. N. HENDERSON AS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

With a view to strengthening" Lord Allenby's hands in the present critical situation, Mr. Neville Henderson has been appointed a minister plenipotentiary whilst employed in the residency at Cairo.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Neville Henderson, Counsellor in Diplomatic service, to be the Minister Plenipotentiary while employed at the Residency at Cairo. Mr. Henderson has held many important diplomatic appointments and until few months ago acted as the Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople. Mr. Henderson will arrive at Cairo from London early next week.—(B. O. W.)

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT

ARE THE SUDANESE SATISFIED?

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Khartum.—The publication of the British notes has occasioned intense excitement. The Sudanese are generally satisfied with the British action though in some quarters opinion is expressed that more drastic measures were necessary. The "Sudan Herald" demands the severance of the Sudan from Egypt and the urgent removal from the Sudan of the entire Egyptian civil, population.—Reuter.

EXPECTATIONS IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

In London it is hoped and expected that the formation of the new Egyptian Cabinet by Ziwar Pasha will lead to early relaxation of the tension in Egypt. The personnel of the Cabinet is generally approved here and the newspapers point out that it is exceptionally representative in that it contains Moslems, Christians and Jews and several men credited with moderate views who have gained distinction in spheres other than political.

It is reported that the Egyptian Parliament has been adjourned for a month by a Royal Decree.

In London official quarters the desire is expressed that the new Cabinet shall be given ample time and opportunity to examine the situation after which it appears quite probable that the outstanding points will be speedily resolved.

There has been no meeting of the British Cabinet to-day. The occupation of Alexandria Customs yesterday by a British Naval Force was put into effect shortly before Zaghlul Pasha resigned and was sequel to the latter's Terdsai to comply with the request in Lord Allenby's original communication regarding the measures for protection of foreign interests in Egypt. Lord Allenby had warned Zaghlul Pasha that failing immediate compliance he would at once take appropriate action. This measure will not interfere with the normal working of the customs and it is hoped that the circumstances will enable its early discontinuance.—(B. O. W.)

TWO BLUE JACKETS MISSING.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Alexandria.—Two British blue jackets of good character are missing for 48 hours. The authorities have been informed.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

N OTEGIATIONS CONTINUE IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

The British and German representatives who are continuing in London the negotiations which were begun in Berlin for the conclusion of an Anglo-German Commercial Treaty were actively at work to-day. Yesterday's meeting was occupied with preliminary matters of introduction to each other and arrangement of business. Lord d'Abernon, the British Ambassador in Berlin, headed the British representatives and presided at to-day's deliberations with Herr Von Sthamer, the German delegate. The British representatives comprise experts from the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office while the Germans are drawn from three German Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Economics.—(B. O. W.)

AMERICAN COTTON SPINNING.

MASTER SPINNERS FOR INCREASE OF HOURS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has announced that the ballot resulted in the necessary four-fifth majority in favour of increasing the number of weekly hours of work in mills spinning American cotton from 32 to 39 from 1st December.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

Adv.

MOUNT EVEREST.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION BEING ORGAINSED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berne.—An expedition is being organised for the American attempt to ascend Mount Everest in the Spring. The party include two Swiss mountaineers.—Reuter.

SIR G. MACMUNN.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It is reported from Jerusalem that Sir George MacMunn succeeds Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner in Palestine next June.—Reuter.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain who is going to Italy as the British representative on the Council of the League of Nations will confer with M. Herriot in Paris on December 5th *en route* to Rome where he arrives on December 6th.—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Peking.—The mandate defines Tuanchijui's position as Premier and Provisional Chief of the Executive. The new Cabinet incudes a number of Tuanchnjui's supporters, but none of Fengyuhsiang's.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

FRANCE REJECTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL

NOTIONAL CONTROL URGED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Geneva.—A Joint meeting of both the general committees of the Second Opium Conference has completed its task and a plenary sitting will be held to-morrow to consider the general procedure relating, first to the proposal of the Advisory Committee on Opium; secondly, to the American suggestions; thirdly, to the proposals submitted by the Governments invited to the Conference but not presented.

Outlining the French attitude, M. Bourgeois said they rejected the Advisory Committee's proposal and the American suggestion for the establishment of a special Board of Control. M. Bourgeois suggested, first, a reduction of the international control to a minimum; secondly, national control which he declared had given good results in Britain, Holland and France; thirdly, official advices on export; fourthly, deposit of security and Government authorisation; fifthly, publishing of centralised statistics and denunciation of any centre of contraband trade. M. Bourgeois added that France desired strengthening of the Hague Convention. He suggested that the countries should furnish import and export figures at the end of each year.

The Polish delegate urged total suppression of heroin (sic).—Reuter.

GLASGOW COMMUNISTS.

FIGHT WITH POLICE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

There were wild scenes at Cambuslang near Glasgow on the occasion of the eviction of a prominent Communist. The Sheriff's officers and the Police using crowbars forced entrance of a house, but met with a fusillade of missiles and were drenched with water. Two Communists have been arrested. The occupants of the house put up a bold fight and something resembling a pitched battle ensued. There was considerable demonstration against the Police after the arrests, but a big force of police had a quieting influence.—Reuter.

GENERAL NATHNSIUS.

PARDONED BY FRENCH GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—Owing to the outcry and probable reaction of the conviction on the Franco-German relations, the Government has pardoned General Nathusius.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

PROBABLE PRODUCTION DURING CURRENT YEAR.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Presiding at a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway pointed out that last yeaer the consumption of oil seemed to be overtaking production. That would have happened if the new fields in the United States had not been brought in, but the consumption of petrol throughout the world had increased enormously nearly counterbalancing the increased production. Further developments in the Company's new field had led to considerable quantities of oil being struck. The Company's production during the present financial year should be between 4½ and 4½ million tons.—Reuter.

MOSUL BOUNDARY COMMISSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Mosul Boundary Commission of the League attended the Conferences at the Foreign Office yesterday and to-day. The experts on the Middle East and of the Colonial Office were also present. The members of the Commission will probably leave for Mosul on 28th instant via Angora after the examination of the British maps has been completed and the British case explained.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 318 votes to 196. At the conclusion of the Debate in the course of which the Opposition Deputy insinuated that the members of the Cabinet had received funds from economic interests, M. Herriot declared his intention to defend the Republicans against the Communists and Reactionaries and to mete out Republican law to all. The vote of confidence resolution recorded that there was not the least justification for the grave insinuations against the members of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

SIR PHILLIP LLOYD GREAME.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 26.

An interesting announcement is made to-day that Sir Phillip Lloyd Greame, the President of the Board of Trade, is to change his name and that in future he will be known as Sir Phillip Cunliff Lister. The change is being made, it is stated, as a result of a legacy.—(B. O. W.)

PROTECTION TO STEEL

GOVT.'S HALF-HEARTED POLICY

BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS WATERED DOWN.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The policy which the Government of India is pursuing in regard to the protection of Indian industries against the competition by foreign manufacturers is so slow and so cautious that it almost amounts to negation of protection. No doubt the interests of consumers have got to be carefully considered before any decision is taken, but the desire of protecting the consumers need not go to such an extent as to really starve the indigenous industries. Steel is admittedly the key industry and the protection afforded to the Tatas' steel by the passage of the Steel Protection Bill last June in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, was in itself guarded and halting. But at that time the Assembly was faced with several difficulties, among which not the least important was conservatism of the Government of India to take a bold step despite the carefully submitted recommendations of the Tariff Board. The result was that within three months after the Bill came into operation, foreign manufacturers, more especially from Germany, began to dump their goods into India aided further in their game by the exchange rate, which is in the neighbourhood of one shilling and six pence. The Tatas had to close some of their furnaces and effect drastic retrenchments with a view to face the catastrophe brought about principally by the illiberal nature of the protection afforded them by the Act.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Even these self-denying measures were not of much avail and they had to appeal to the Government of India for further protection under Section II of the Act. The Government of India again, in pursuance of their too cautious policy, referred the matter to the Tariff Board. This Board, which was already cognizant of all factors of the steel trade have in the light of the new situation created by heavy imports and favourable exchange and after examining other details, came to the conclusion that further protection must be given without delay and that this protection should take the only effective form it should take, namely, increase in import duty and not bounties. The Government of India have, to-day, published the conclusions to which the Tariff Board have come, namely, heavy increases in duties on unfabricated steel with consequential increases on fabricated articles. Details are given of the kind of fabricated and unfabricated articles, on which the Tariff Board would like that heavy increased duties should be levied. It cannot be so soon affirmed that the Tatas or those really interested in the prosperity of our national industry in the long run would be satisfied with these conclusions.

RECOMMENDATIONS WATERED DOWN.

But the Government of India have so much watered down these conclusions as to amount to practically no protection. Possibly, they may have many facts justifying their stand against the imposition of heavy duties on steel goods imported into India, but the notification which they have issued to-day, gives very little information to support their attitude of turning down the recommendations of the Board while agreeing with them in principle. For while the Board considers that heavy import duties are the only solution for the present situation the Government of India consider that bounties would serve the purpose and in support of this attitude the Government point out that if additional duties were levied a burden of more than two crores would fall on the consumers and that as the Tariff Board reports the existence of heavy stocks of imported steel in India the industry would not derive the full benefit of the new tariff unless imported stocks were exhausted.

Another objection they point out is that if the duties on unfabricated steel are increased, duties on fabricated steel would also have to be levied. But as there will be a considerable net surplus of revenue from protective duties collected already under the Act and as it would be easy to afford protection to the steel industry to the extent of fifty lakhs which is the amount that would accrue to the industry if import prices were raised the Government of India have decided to recommend to the Central Legislature when it meets in January that further protection to the steel industry in India be given by means of bounties of finished steel and not increased import duties.

It is further announced, but provisionally, that this bounty be Rs. 20 per ton and that it should last for one year from 1st October and that after the expiry of the period the situation should be examined *de novo*.

SAVE THE INDUSTRY.

It is clear that this is not the effective method of saving the steel industry, which is the key industry in India. But the Government of India cling to their own method and will not adopt even the recommendation of the Tariff Board, which carefully went into the matter. Although the Board itself did not oppose bounties, the Legislative Assembly must be watchful of India's interests and while seeing that not

(Continued on page 9.)

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE STORY OF MY RESIGNATION.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND GOVERNMENT.

AN AMAZING PROPOSAL TO MUZZLE THE "CHRONICLE."

A BOMBSHELL TO THE CITY

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

XVIII.

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following ,the eighteenth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman narrates the absorbingly interesting story of his resignation of the editorship of "The Chronicle" in 1917. He discloses, for the first time, the full and correct facts connected with this incident, which have been grossly misrepresented by Sir Maurice Hayward.

During the whole of 1917 and, increasingly so during the summer months of that year, there was an ever-widening breach between myself and the Board of Directors, due to the energy and enthusiasm with which associated with the Home Rule League propaganda, the dislike of some of the Directors for the outspoken criticism of the "Chronicle" of certain Moderate leaders, and the opinion which appeared to be held by others that criticism of the Government and officials should be suspended during the war. Added to these matters of opinion were the increasing mismanagement of the Press by a gentleman who, though a most charming man personally, knew absolutely nothing about newspapers or printing presses, and the steady effort that was continuously being maintained to establish a right to dictate to the Editor of the paper in regard to matters of policy and editorial discretion I could not be blind, also, to the fact that behind all this was the desire to have someone in reserve, who could be substituted for myself as Editor when the moment became ripe to assert the view of the Board that the "Chronicle" should be conducted on "Moderate" lines or should a crisis arise over a clash between the Editor and the Board over questions of internal administration.

There is no doubt that it had been for a long time a matter of concern to some members of the Board, at any rate, that they were "at the mercy" of an Editor who was irresponsible, and they were always looking round for someone whom they could put in his place should occasion arise. I knew that was why they were anxious to bring out Mr. Syud Hoosain. But I was equally anxious to have him brought out, because, firstly I also wanted to have someone on whom I could rely in my absence from the office at any time—I had never on this account been able to take a proper holiday as it would have been leaving too great a burden on an already overworked staff—and secondly, because I knew, that in Syud Hoosain I should have a colleague and chief assistant, whose loyalty to me in any crisis arising out of a dispute on questions of policy or editorial independence would stand by me through thick and thin. So that the Board, though they did not realise it,—as shown by subsequent events—were playing into my hands in this matter of the appointment of my old friend and journalistic "chela." As to the rest of the staff I knew that they were absolutely sound and loyal to me both in regard to the maintenance of a strictly uncompromising policy in support of the Nationalist cause and any difficulty that might arise from an attempt to interfere with my editorial authority and discretion, either in matters of policy or any question of internal administration. I was secure also in the knowledge that I could count, in the ultimate resort, on the support of the great majority of the shareholders of the Company and that the policy of the paper was enthusiastically supported by the vast bulk of its readers. Had it been otherwise, I should not, of course, have been justified in pursuing the line that I did and should have, indeed, felt myself bound in honour to sever my connection with the paper.

* * * *

We had only one friend on the Board at this time. This, surprisingly enough, was Mr. B., who had become an enthusiastic adherent of the Home Rule League, was opposed to the majority of the Board in most of the other matters in dispute, and, to do him the fullest justice, supported me and the staff throughout the crisis that arose with a volcanic energy and determination that could not have been excelled. We were also greatly fortified by the strong support and assistance which we received from such staunch friends as Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. M. K. Azad and others, who, though not officially connected with the paper, were persons whose influence was of the greatest weight in any matter of great public concern in Bombay, as, of course, the question of the editorship and policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" was.

The chief overt act of the Board in regard to the editorial conduct of the paper was an amazing letter which they addressed to me officially some little time before the actual crisis arose, in which they communicated to me a resolution they had passed, to the effect that, no criticism of the conduct of any official or department, during the continuance of the war, should be published until the matter or complaint in question had been referred to the official or department concerned for an explanation. To have accepted such a suggestion, apart from the point of the direct interference with my editorial responsibility which the resolution involved, would have been effectually to destroy the value of the paper as an independent organ of public opinion and a guardian of the public interest and safety. I refused, of course, to accept it, and proceeded forthwith with the publication of a series of articles, which I had already had in contemplation at the time, dealing with the Mesopotamia Report and showing by the Report, how dangerous it would be to accept departmental explanations, denials or excuses when charges are brought against them or their actions are under criticism. One cannot stop at official explanations and denials. They require examination and investigation and it would be a poor look-out for the public, indeed, were public journals to content themselves, especially during a time of war, with tamely asking a Department for an explanation in regard to any matter of public complaint or scandal that arose. The suggestion at any time would have been preposterous, but with the revelations of the Mesopotamia Report at this very time staring them in the face it was amazing that any body of responsible men should have put forward such a proposal. There was no doubt, of course, that it was the result of an inspiration from the Secretariat, if not from the Head of the Government himself, and it would have been a deplorable derogation of my duty to the public of Bombay had I allowed the "Bombay Chronicle" thus to become a mere vehicle of official explanations, in face of the never-ceasing stream of complaints and criticisms and exposures of official blunders and scandals which were a feature of public administration during the war. If public officials and departments were the embodiment of perfection and propriety which they would like the public to believe that they are, it would be dangerous to impose such implicit confidence. But unfortunately they are not, and the danger that the followng out of such an unheard-of suggestion was incalculable.

* * * *

The Mesopotamia Report is full of instances where deliberately misleading explanations were put before the authorities in Simla and Whitehall, in response to complaints of misconduct and mismanagement of the grossest kind. Everyone must remember the terrible state of affairs in regard to the treatment of the wounded on the Tigris, exposed by Major Carter. When Major Carter made his complaints to General Cowper, his superior, that gallant officer threatened to put him out under arrest as "a meddlesome interfering faddist" and that no doubt, would have been General Cowper's attitude towards any newspaper that made a similar exposure. General Cowper, in his turn, was threatened with removal from his command by Sir Beauchamp Duff when he represented to headquarters in India the deplorable lack of river transport. Again, when the Secretary of State, having received complaints from India, telegraphed to the Viceroy asking for a report regarding the Military Hospital at Colaba he was forwarded a report from Surgeon-General Babtie which was supplied to the Viceroy by that officer, and which was a farcical misrepresentation of the real state of affairs, as was subsequently brought out in the investigation. The public would be absolutely—as they are in any case partially—at the mercy of such individuals if newspapers were to adopt the course attempted to be laid down by the late Board of Directors, with whom I had to deal, instead of maintaining their right to independent investigation and exposure.

* * * *

But there was even worse than this to come. It came to my knowledge in the autumn of 1917 that the Directors of the

(Continued on page 9.)

VICEROY AT RAJKOT.

SPEECH AT THE DARBAR

PLACE COUNTRY ABOVE INDIVIDUAL STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN (Camp), No. 26.

The long awaited Darbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, took place yesterday noon, which was attended by the ruling princes, talukdars and the gentry of Kathiawad. All the ceremonial pomp, dignity and exactitude were brought to bear upon and the public of Kathiawad had occasion to witness the Maharajas and Rajas moving slowly and humbly with courteous bows to the Viceregal Dais giving Their Excellencies the bow of the tributary chief and then returning backtootedly. His Excellency accepted the bows of the first and the second class princes standing while those of the other classes sitting. The most unenviable position was one of a petty class, that is seventh class, Talukdars who were all taken together proceeded by one political officer. Bowing humbly they approached the Viceregal Dais when they were instructed to stand in one row and salaam. Neither were they introduced, nor His Excellency shook hands with them, nor were they allowed on the steps of the Viceregal Dias. That awoke a considerable interest in the Darbar.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

After this His Excellency stood up to deliver his darbar address. The following are the important extracts from His Excellency's speech.

"Your Highness, Chiefs and darbaris,

I meet you to-day upon an occasion which marks an epoch in the history of your country. Referring to the transfer of Agency to the Government of India and touching more particularly to the smaller States, His Excellency observed:—There may be others among the smaller States and States who may not be so confident. They know less of the ways of the Central Government and their innate conservatism may be apprehensive of a charge. They may fear that the Government of India which has hitherto dealt chiefly with the larger States may lack both local knowledge and sympathy in considering the problems of small and interlacing jurisdiction in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur. Many preoccupations of the Viceroy are well-known and his activities have to cover a very wide field, and then you may reflect the Governor of Bombay lived closer to them and had for that reason better opportunities to become personally acquainted with them their needs and their aspirations. They may recall that only one of my predecessors has been able to visit Kathiawar and to make acquaintance with the princes and Chiefs of this part of India in their own homes. They may dread the lack of personal touch and fear that in cases of dispute with larger States their interests may not receive a consideration they merit. To those afflicted by these fore-bodings, I would say be of good cheer and be not afraid. I can only assure you for myself and my successors that the States and Estates combined in the Western India States Agency will, in future, have as strong a claim on the personal interest, time and consideration of the Viceroy as any other State or group of Sates in India."

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT

His Excellency further said with regard to general administrations in the States, "as I have observed the age of Warfare in Kathiawad was followed by one of frequent and bitter inter statal litigation in which the best interests of the province, as a whole have sometimes been obscured. I am happy to believe that the worst of this period is over and more important differences have been reconciled either by compromise or by final decision. I recognize that in many directions you have in the past shown that you are conscious of corporate life and general interests. You have your annual meeting of karbharis to discuss the administration of the corporate funds to which you all subscribe, and you have noble buildings and institutions in Rajkot, intended for the welfare of all the States. I have been gratified to learn that the administration of individual States show signs of steady progress and improvement. Agriculture and trade are being fostered, revenues are being improved and expenditures upon the objects of public utility is growing the unity of interest between the ruler and his people is being more evidently realised.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE PICTURE

But there is another side to the picture I have, at times, been painfully aware that the spirits of compromise and mutual concession between the States is still not so strong as it might be in Kathiawar. I have had instances before me which showed that the old spirit is not entirely dead, that disputes still occur which seem due rather to hereditary antagonism than to real divergence of interests and that differences which might quickly be settled in a reasonable spirit of give and ttke are fought to finish with lamentable expenditure of money and energy. On this occasion, therefore, when a new system of relations with the Government of India is being happily inaugated I would appeal to you, the princes and chiefs of Kathiawar, to inaugurate also a new period of mutual toleration, compromise and real co-operation in your relations with each other. Your problams are often admittedly difficult. They could not be otherwise in a country containing so may interlocking jurisdictions. But it should be recognized that your highest and truest interests are common. On the material side alone, it is clear that everything that tends to increase the economic prosperity and trade of the country as a whole must be of advantage to you all. Pursuance of disputes to gratify statal or purely personal interest must inevitably set back general progress of the country and must retard and hamper common wellbeing.

SETTLE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION

Those of you who meet me here to-day represent the new generation. For the last link with the past was broken by the recent lamented death of the old chief of Laktar, full of years and honours. You represent a high standard of intellect and attainments among the rulers of India and you are in touch with the great world movements of the present day. Perhaps the greatest of all is that towards settlement of all differences by discussion and arbitration in place of war. You have advantages denied to your predecessors, who were closer to the memories of the troubled past. For, you have been trained in state-craft and can perceive more clearly than they could how the public weal should over-ride selfish and sectional. I hope, and believe, that you will assimilate the new teachings and the era which I inaugurate to-day will be marked by a new attitude and new outlook by neighbourly friendship instead of antagonism, by compromise instead of litigation and memorials to the Secretary of State.

ADVICE TO TALUKDARS.

In one other direction I may be permitted a word of counsel and I would address it especially to Talukdars, estate holders and girasias, who own so a large share of lands in Kathiawar. Recognize that the welfare of your cultivators is your own profit and encourage their labours by generous terms of tenancy. It is on the contentment and prosperity of their peasantry that the influence and position of estate holders depends. The system of excessive subdivision of ownership when the owner is not a cultivator must always be an obstacle to improved and progressive agriculture. The area becomes too small to support both the cultivator and landlord. I have no desire to criticise or interfere with family customs handed down from hoary antiquity. I would only ask you who belong to an enlightened generation to recognise how they militate against economic prosperity, and to do what you can to mitigate their disadvantages. You live in an age when many careers in the army and elsewhere are open to cadets of noble families. If young Rajputs and Kathis will imitate enterprize of their ancestors and seek fame and fortune by their own exertions the increasing burden on the land will be lightened and their families may again attain their ancient wellbeing.

ADVICE TO PRINCES.

Princes and chiefs, this is my advice to you, to-day. Your Highnesses and Chiefs, you have to bear great responsibilities as Administrator's and Rulers of your States. I feel sure that you can be relied upon ever to place in forefront the welfare, advancement and happiness of your people.

Princes and Chiefs were then garlanded; the first class Princes by His Excellency on his dias and the second class Princes by the Political Secretary on their seats; while the other Chiefs were garlanded by local officers. The Darbar was declared closed.

At eight at night, the Kathiawar Princes and Chiefs gave a banquet in honour of Their Excellencies, when too formal speeches of no particular importance were delivered by the Jamsaheb and His Excellency. Their Excellencies left at eleven by a special bound for Gir, where a porgramme of hunt is arranged.

THE TARIFF BOARD

VISITS TO MADRAS AND RANGOON ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

The Tariff Board have completed the hearing of evidence at Poona and will now proceed to Calcutta where the hearing of evidence will commence on the 2nd December. It was originally the intention of the Board to visit Madras and Rangoon and to hear evidence at these places. It became doubtful, however, whether more than two or three witnesses would come forward at either place and the Board decided to obtain the opinion of the local Governments and the Chambers of Commerce whether it was advisable for the Board to carry out the intended visit.

Both the Government of Madras and the Madras Chamber of Commerce after considering what evidence was likely to be tendered expressed the opinion that it was not worthwhile for the Board to visit Madras. The Burma Chamber of Commerce replied that the only industry about which representations were likely to be made was the cement industry, and that the main point to be urged would be the exemption of Burma from any protective duty which might be imposed on imported cement. Apart from that, the Chamber was doubtful whether the amount of evidence to be taken would be sufficient to justify the journey to Rangoon. The Government of Burma also expressed the opinion that sufficient witnesses were not likey to come forward to make the visit worthwhile.

After considering these replies the Board decided that the visits to Madras and Rangoon should be abandoned. The Board offered to examine orally at Poona three firms from Madras and one from Bangalore who desired to give oral evidence. None of the Madras firms were able to attend on the dates fixed, but it is hoped two of them will send representatives to Calcutta. The representative of the Bangalore firm was examined at Poona. No application for the oral examination in India of witnesses from Burma was received. The Board expect to complete the hearing of the oral evidence in their enquiries into the paper, printers ink, cement and magnesium chloride industries during December in Calcutta.

BHIWANI MILL CASE.

FURTHER DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, Nov. 26.

Lala Shamlal, counsel for the accused in the Bhiwani Mill case, continuing his arguments for the defence on the second day, contended that the accused had not misappropriated the sale proceeds of the 800 bales of cotton and if the accused had used the profit derived from the sale of the said bales of cotton for any other purpose then they had not committed an offence punishable under the penal law. If the profits of the principal were used by an agent, no offence of misappropriation was committed for the relation between the principal and the agent was as that of a debtor and creditor. It could not be argued that because the accused retained the money in their possession they had misappropriated the money. Mere retention of the money would not constitute misappropriation. The prosecution had not proved that the amount was finally set apart for personal use of the accused. If certain entries were made in the books with the object of screening certain irregularities, it was not dishonesty. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused Murlidhar wrote a letter to the head office in Bombay regarding the whereabouts of the 800 bales of cotton and in that letter the accused was alleged to have said that the said cotton was in the mills at Bhiwani. Counsel for the accused disputed the authenticity of the letter and said that the accused Murlidhar's mother was seriously ill at the time and he was not attending to the business of the mill and, therefore, he could not have written the letter. One of the prosecution witnesses had stated hat he did not remember who wrote the letter. In a criminal case of the kind this letter cannot be admitted without positive evidence to the effect that the accused had dictated the letter. Moreover, it was not likely that the accused would write a letter regarding the whereabouts of the bales of cotton as it was not at all necessary to show or state in the case of cotton bales the exact place where they were lying. Nothing was shown anywhere in the stock statements about these 800 bales of cotton and therefore, counsel expressed the opinion that it was most unlikely that there was any discussion about them at the meeting of the Board.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON NOT FICTITIOUS.

Counsel next challenged the prosecution to prove that the statement regarding the consumption of these bales of cotton was fictitious. In the process of consumption of cotton bales in the mills there were about ten forms to be filled in by various persons and had the consumption been fictitious then the forms would not agree unless all the clerks and officials deliberately conspired to write the forms fradulently. If the first form or statement regarding consumption goes wrong then all the other statements must also go wrong. The prosecution had not adduced and evidence in the case of these statements. Counsel, therefore, contended that the said cotton was really consumed in the mills. If the head office had received the money and the yarn in return for these bales, it did not lay in the mouth of the prosecution to say that the consumption was fictitious. Counsel quoted detailed figures to show that at different intervals cotton bales which were not purchased and paid for by the company were received at the mills. His contention, therefore, was that the accused substituted cotton in the place of these 800 bales of cotton and this act of substitution was not a criminal offence. Moreover, this practice of substituting cotton had been going on in the mills for a long time and the prosecution could not dispute the right of the accused to do so.

Proceeding, counsel argued that if the agents were to sell the property of the principal and thus make a profit, it would only amount to civil liability but not criminal. The accused floated the company and possessed the major portion of the shares of the company. They were, therefore, in fact themselves the principal and themselves the agents. No director or shareholder had come forward before the Court to say that the accused as agents of the Company had cheated the latter. It the prosecution could not produce the aggrieved person it must at least prove that a single director or shareholder had been cheated.

WHERE IS THE AGGRIEVED PERSON?

The Magistrate:—One would think that in a case of this kind the aggrieved person was to be produced. It is a matter of life and death for the accused. What explanation has the prosecution for not producing the aggrieved person?

The Public Prosecutor:—If they were wanted they would have been produced.

Mr. Shamlal:—I can explain that Mr. Sloone has been sent here by the Insurance Company to enquire into the fire which took place in the mills. He has fallen into the hands of Mr. Desai, the inveterate enemy of my client, and Mr. Desai who is interested in the prosecution has taken this opportunity of using the personality of Mr. Sloone to put forward these charges against the accused.

Mr. Sloone:—Sir, I strongly object to insinuations being made against me.

Mr. Shamlal:—Mr. Sloone has become the complainant, while he is not interested in the case.

At this stage, some confusion was caused in the court by the counsel for the defence, Mr. Sloone and the Magistrate all talking at the same time.

"NO GENUINE GRIEVANCE."

Mr. Shamlal, resuming his arguments, said that it was true that anybody could set the criminal law in motion. But, it was necessary to show that there was a genuine grievance behind the case. He contended that there was no aggrieved party. There was no complaint and there was no genuine grievance. Government money was being scandalously wasted over the prosecution, and it had enabled police officials to make pleasure trips to Bombay at Government expense.

MISTAKES COMMITTED.

Continuing counsel said that there were, no doubt, certain irregularities in the process of making entries in the books and mistakes had certainly been committed. The accused were not experienced in the management of Limited Companies. They could not be held criminally responsible for such irregularities. The court had to consider not the mistakes that were made but whether the particular amount which was alleged to have been misappropriated was really credited to the company or not. The books showed that the money was credited. One of the prosecution witnesses had stated that he made these entries at the instance of the accused. If that was so his evidence could be made admissible as he had himself countenanced the crime, if any, and was therefore a party to it.

Counsel next turned to the character of the accused and said that they were too respectable and scrupulously honest men to commit a crime of the nature they were charged with and referred the court to the many good certificates given to the accused by Messrs. Casson and Salisbury (Punjab Civilians) and Justice Davar. Counsel submitted that the acused were men of very good character.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Concluding his arguments, counsel said that in criminal law there was no constructive responsibility. The accused could not be held responsible for false entries or irregular and wrong entries made by their subordinates. In a case of misappropriation the trust must be proved. In the present case there was no trust in as much as the accused had absolute right to do what they liked and they were responsible for themselves. Counsel, therefore, prayed that the accused should be acquitted.

On 28th, Mr. Kalandar Ali Khan, Public Prosecutor, will argue the case on behalf of the prosecution.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO START FOR PUNJAB ON DEC. 2.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. Gandhi will start for the Punjab on the 2nd December.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

SIND AGAINST CHANGE

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

The Sindh Provincial Congress Committee has resolved that the present Congress four anna franchise should be retained and amendments including those of spinning and adult franchise were rejected.

The Committee has also resolved to invite the next Congress to Karachi.

The Committee also strongly condemned the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance.

ANARCHY AND ORDINANCE.

WHAT MR. CHINTAMANI SAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani sends the following correction:—

In its account of the proceedings of the Bombay Conference, the Associated Press has reported me as having said that the ordinary criminal law was adequate to cope with anarchical crime. I said nothing of the kind. What I did say was that there was disagreement among lawyers on the question whether ordinary law was enough or special Legislation was required and where lawyers differed laymn could not confidently express an opinion, I argued on this footing, and added that assuming that special legislation was required it should have been placed before the Legislature. I further said that the present Ordinance, in any circumstances, went too far to receive public support for which the Viceroy made an appeal.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

ALL-INDIA COLLEGE DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 26.

Under the auspices of the Hindu University Parliament the fourth All India English debate will be held in the second week of January next. The subject will be "communal representation is detrimental to the growth of nationalism." The debate is open to all Colleges in India. Each college can send two representatives one for and one against the proposition. A big running silver trophy representing an image of Goddess Saraswati will be given to the best represented College and three gold medals will be awarded to the best three competitors while there is a special gold medal for lady competitors. Three eminent men of all India repute will act as the judges.

NEW CALCUTTA ADVOCATES.

RESULT OF BAR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

As a result of the recommendations of the Bar Committee which are embodied in the new High Court Rules regulating admission of vakils of certain standing and qualification as Advocates on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court, no less than 43 vakils have been selected for enrolment as Advocates. Of these four were sworn in as Advocates this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Pearson. The others will be sworn in during the course of the week.

BOSE LIBEL ACTION.

AGAINST "ENGLISHMAN" AND "CATHOLIC HERALD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

At the High Court to-day before the Master Mr. Sushil Sen applied on behalf of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation for leave to file a plaint against the Englishman Ltd., and the Editor of the "Englishman" claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel. The plaint stated that the alleged libel appeared in a leading article under the heading "The Prime Minister and India" in the issue of the "Englishman" of November 13th. Counsel said that the statements in that leading article were both untrue in fact and without foundation and the untrue allegations of fact were made maliciously and without the slightest enquiry as to their truth or otherwise being made. The statements amounted to the assertions of facts that the plaintiff had been guilty of revolutionary activity and that he had dangerous connections. The plaintiff denied that he had or has any connection with any revolutionary activity or that he had or has any dangerous connections. The plaintiff believed that the object of the statements was *inter alia* to prolong his "wrongful detention under regulation three of 1818". In the circumstances the plaintiff claimed exemplary damages against the defendant which he assessed at Rs. 50,000. The plaint was admitted and a written statement ordered to be filed.

Mr. Sen also applied on behalf of the same plaintiff for leave to file another plaint against the Editor of the "Catholic Herald of India" to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged libel in a paragraph in the issue of that paper of November 12th. The Master also admitted this plaint and directed a written statement to be filed.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion makes the same attempt. In actual practice, however, the rights are subject to great limitations in both. Take, for example, the liberty off speech and the liberty of press which are guaranteed by both the constitutions. Can any one, in his senses, contend that either the French or the American Government is in the least deterred from curtailing these rights whenever it thinks it best in the interest of the nation to do so? I happened to be in the United States during the War, and I saw with my own eyes how the so-called fundamental rights guaranteed to the people by the constitution were taken away by them under one pretence or another, either by Federal Legislation or by the action of the Government. Every one seems to have the right not to be forced to fight against his will. Yet during the Great War, this right was denied by all the several Governments concerned and everywhere people were forced into the army against their will. Every body knows what a great fight the conscientious objectors had to make against this curtailment of their so-called right and the sufferings which they were made, in consquence, to undergo. An individual may have an absolute right to think what he wishes, but the moment it comes to the expression of the thought in speech and action, his right is hedged round by conditions and limitations. This is the legal and the constitutional aspect of the question. As regards its ethical aspect, it is absolutely clear that it is nobler to emphasize duties rather than rights. People who insist on rights rather than duties become selfish, proud and self-centered. Those who emphasise duties, are quite the reverse. The highest development of humanity and of the spirit of service requires greater emphasis being laid on duties rather than on rights. That is the teaching of almost all the great religions of the world if properly understood and rightly interpreted. That is the teaching of Budha, Christ and Gandhi. It is also the lesson of actual day to day experience. It is certainly productive of infinitely greater good in a community if its members are inspired by the ideal of doing nothing which may be painful to other members, even if this means the denial to themselves of some of their so-called rights. Anyway one thing is certain. No member of a society can be allowed to exercise his rights in such a way as to clash with the just rights of others. The two rights must be so adjusted and co-related that they might be exercised without doing injury to each other. I was really astonished to find that some of those youngmen who have been in the closest touch with Mahatma Gandhi, should have been found harping on this doctrine of rights, because, as already stated and as was pointed out at the Conference itself by Mr. Rajagopalacharya, his teaching is obviously based more on the doctrine of duties than on that of rights. I would advise my young countrymen to think over this question a little more deeply, to read the literature on the subject a little more carefully, and to free themselves from the obsession of this pernicious doctrine of rights. Unless this is done, there is no hope for unity in India. We must always remember that we are a sort of polyglot nation, much less homogeneous than any of those European or Western Nations who have had to fight for their freedom. Such a country can never win its freedom, or having won freedom, can never maintain it unless the various communities composing its people are inspired more by the ideal of duties than of rights. No unity is possible if every one insists on his pound of flesh, and without unity there is no freedom

(To Be Continued.)

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

TRIBUTES TO INDIAN SECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, Indian Exhibition Commissioner, gave a dinner last evening to the High Commissioners and other representatives of all parts of the Empire to meet Sir B. N. Mitra. In the course of the speech, he said that on the financial side the Indian Pavilion had done exceedingly well. He dwelt on the great educative and political value of Wembley as advancing true brotherhood of the Empire.

A feature of the subsequent speeches was the warmth of testimony to the work of the Dewan Bahadur and the beauty and value of India's share in the Exhibition.

Sir Joseph Cook said he had never taken any visitors to Wembley without calling their special attention to the charm and beauty of the Indian Pavilion and the attractive character of its exhibits. It was one of the best features of Wembley, and he would regard it as a tragedy if Indian representation was not continued next year. He assured his Indian brethren that he had the highest and warmest appreciation of he skill, ingenuity and patriotism which marked the representation of India.

Similar hearty tributes were paid by Sir James Allen, Sir Travers Clark and Sir Bourchier Wrey.—Reuter.

MODERN ARMOUR-PLATING.

HIGH STANDARD OF IMPENETRABILITY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Norfolk (Virginia).—The high standard of impenetrability of modern armourplating has been demonstrated by the battleship "Washington," an uncompleted unit which was scrapped under the Washington Treaty. She was employed as a target for gunpractice, and was battered; but had only slight list after three days pounding with the heaviest shells at close range. She was finally sunk by an avalanche of simultaneous bombing from sea and air.

LONDON-INDIA AIR ROUTE.

WARSAW AS A STATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Warsaw—The possibility of establishing a station at Warsaw on the London-India air route was discussed by Sir William Brancker with the vice-Minister of Communications. It would seem that the route *viq* Warsaw and Bukharest, especially during the winter or for night flying will be more suitable than the Swiss-Yugoslav route.—Reuter.

RUBBER SITUATION.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Singapore—The Governor of the Straits Settlements, addressing the Federal Council of the Malay States, said there was nothing in the rubber situation to justify the Government in recommending repeal of the present restrictions, which must be regarded as a temporary necessity to enable the industry to organise itself so as to meet the changed conditions.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR MODIFICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At a meeting of the Gordon Malaya Rubber Estates, Sir Francis Voules, Chairman, estimated that the world consumption of rubber in 1925 might be 520 thousand tons. In view of the prospective large increase of consumption, he expressed the opinion that a compulsory restriction scheme would not be elastic enough, and suggested it might be modified so as to enable production to be increased more quickly if the demand improved substantially.—Reuter.

CHAPLAIN COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Revd. Mr. D. B. Ottley was found shot in his bathroom, this morning at St. John's Parsonage. For some time past, he had been suffering from severe neurasthenia though no serious consequences had been anticipated. For the past three years he had been Chaplain of St. Johns, Calcutta, where his faithful ministration was warmly appreciated. There was no inquest.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Duke and Duchess of York leave England on the 4th December on a visit to Kenya and Uganda. They are expected to be away a little over four months. The Duke visited the Colonial Office to-day in connection with the trip.—(B. O. W.)

The Prince of Wales who leaves on his visit to South Africa about March 25th will travel, it is officially stated, on board the cruiser "Repulse".—(B. O. W.)

The Admiral of the Fleet Count Jellicoe leaves New Zealand on termination of his appointment as Governor-General of Dominion.—(B. O. W.)

Mr. Austen Chamberlain received Foreign Office M. de Wirsen, Count and Colonel Pasolin of the League of Nations' Commission on the Turco-I Frontier.—(B. O. W.)

Melbourne—The S. S. "Maloja" will sail on the morning of the 8th December with a full list of passengers and mails, but no cargo.—Reuter.

TRADE MARK

Who is a Renowned FEVER SPECIALIST ?

COAL COMMITTEE AT RANGOON.

WHY S. AFRICAN COAL IS CHEAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Two witnesses were examined to-day by the Coal Committee. Mr. A. E. Forster, Manager, Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company said that last year they imported about 20,000 tons of Indian coal. Formerly Bengal coal did not compare favourably with South African coal but recently there had been an improvement. His company supplied coal for bunkering and industrial purposes. Rangoon was a small bunkering port apart from bunkering by the B. I. S. N. Coy., who made their own arrangements. The C. I. F. price of Bengal coal was Rs. 19 and the amount of bunkering done in Rangoon would increase of they could get cheaper coal. The Australian, Japanese and Chinese steamers which came to Rangoon did not bunker there as Japanese coal was cheaper.

SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

Mr. A. McKeand, Manager of the Graham Trading Co., Ltd. said they imported South African coal only. They did not consume it themselves but sold it C. I. F. for industrial purposes. They did require coal for the steamers of the Indian African line of which they were agents. South African coal had been upto the quality quoted. The price depended on exchange and freight, the average freight being s 12/6 With exchange at s 1/4 South African coal might not be attractive, but when it was s 1/6 consumers in Rangoon should realise that South African coal was cheap. The C. I. F. price of South African coal was thirty shillings. The best quality South African coal was cheaper than the best quality Bengal coal when exchange was s 1/6 and his company had been doing business in South African coal for the last eighteen months. It was pointed out that in 1922-1923 there was a large import from South Africa while in six months of the present official year there had been no import the witness expressed the opinion that the figure was not correct. This year, they had imported South African coal as they did in the previous year.

COMMITTEE TO LEAVE FOR SINGAPORE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The Indian Coal Committee which is sitting here will leave for Singapore on the 29th arriving there on the 4th December. They will leave Singapore on the 9th December for Colombo from where they will proceed to Madras.

Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, a member of the Committee, who has not been able to arrive here, is expected to join the Committee at Colombo.

DAYLIGHT MURDER OF GOVT. EMPLOYEE.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 26.

A prominent wealthy man of Larkana, Sindh, along with six others including a lady have been arrested in connection with the sensational daylight murder of a Government employee, Munshi Rupchand. The suspect managed to escape from police custody immediately after the arrest and was disappearing for some time but voluntarily surrendered later. All the accused have been refused bail and are under remand.

The trial of the ringleaders of an alleged golden gang of gamblers and swindlers with a vast organisation throughout the Presidency and elsewhere in India is going on in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad. Revelations made by the approver and the prosecution witnesses show that members of the gang have successfully swindled many respectable merchants and 'shahukars' to the extent of many thousand rupees in Hyderabad alone. The trial is proceeding and further evidence will be called on December 11th.

NON-PAYMENT OF CAPITATION TAX.

REMOVING MISAPPREHENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Some misapprehension appears to exist in some quarters concerning the 'manifesto' recently issued by certain Saydaws and U. Pu (of Tharrawaddy) and their visit to Prome. These gentlemen saw the Hon. Home Member on 18th and expressed their desire to co-operate with the Government in restoring peace and good order in the districts which have been disturbed by the movement to refuse payment of the capitation tax. The Hon. Home Member expressed the willingness of the Government to accept co-operation of this nature from whatever source offered and assured them that every facility would be given to the party to carry out their self-imposed mission. No bargain of any sort was struck and no undertakings entered into by the Government.

LEGISLATURES PRESIDENTS.

CONFERENCE IN JANUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

A Conference of the Presidents of the Provincial and Central Legislatures will be held on January 5th, 6th and 7th.

The probable dates of the winter tour programme of Sir Frederisk Whyte, President, Legislative Assembly are now available. He leaves Delhi on the 8th December for Patna, where he halts from 9th to 12th. From there he proceeds to Benares and Calcutta. He stays at Calcutta between 14th and 20th, and returns to Delhi on the 22nd December. After attending the Conference of the Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils on the 5th, 6th and 7th January, he pays a short visit to Gwalior from the 8th to 12th. He will be in Delhi for the opening of the cold weather session of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th. He proceeds to Allahabad on February 10th for the All-India Competition of St. John Ambulance Association.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S PROGRAMME.

Further programme of Sir B. N. Sarma's tour is now available. After halting in Bombay for 2 days, he proceeds to Poona on the 29th November. He halts at Poona for a day and reaches Madras on the 2nd December *via* Raichur. His stay at Madras will be for two days. After leaving Madras on the 3rd, he stays at Trichinopoly for a day on 4th. He next halts for 12 hours at Mandapam and arrives Madura on 6th. After a day's halt at Madura he returns to Madras on the 8th. He leaves Madras the same evening, and halts at Waltair till 13th. He arrives Calcutta on the 14th in time to attend a meeting of the Executive Council. His tour programme after Calcutta has not yet been settled.

SIR C. INNES.

Sir Charles Innes is also proceeding on a short visit to Calcutta. He leaves Delhi on the 27th November, arrives Howrah on the 28th morning. After two days' stay he leaves Howrah on the evening of the 30th, returning to Delhi on the morning of the 2nd December.

MR. G. R. CLARKE.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, leaves Delhi on 27th November for Calcutta, where he will halt till afternoon of 5th December and proceed to Madras which he will reach on 7th. Starting on night of 10th December from Madras, he will reach Bombay on 12th for stay till afternoon of 17th. He returns to Delhi on 18th December.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a pension of Rs. 100 monthly to the widow of Profulla Kumar Roy, Sub-Inspector of the Bengal Police who died as the result of wounds caused by revolver shots while engaged in the investigation of a political case at Chittagong. Government have also sanctioned the grant of Rs. 500 towards the Sradh ceremony expenses of the deceased officer.—A.P.

A naval and military tournament will take place in Madras from January 27th to 31st next. The events will include a march past of the old Madras Army in the uniforms of one hundred years ago.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Satara:—The local Kanyashala (High School for Girls) celebrated its second anniversary on Monday. A large gathering of citizens present presided over by Prof. Karve, the founder of the Women's University to which this school is going shortly to be affliated listened to the interesting recitations by the girls. The Lady Superintendent's appeal for Funds to satisfy the Institution's growing needs was supported by the President who paid down Rs. 100.

The Ajmer District Congress Committee elections were held on the 23rd instant. Out of 1224 Congress members 718 voted. 696 voting papers were valid. The following gentlemen were elected Messrs. Arjunlal Sethi, Mohiuddin, Abdul Qadir Beg, Chandulal, Mohamed Younus, Kifaitullah, Siraimall, Omprakash, Durgaprashad, Jankiprashad, Abdul Baqi, Abdul Gani, Mushtak Ali, Abbas Ali, Abdul Aziz.

Nagpur, Nov. 25th:—Sir Bisesardass Daga the well-known Banker and mineowner of Nagpur has donated Rs. 5,000 towards the Nagpur University Building Fund.—A.P.

Rangoon, Nov. 25th:—The District Traffic Superintendent, Mandalay, wires to-day that in the Southern Shan States where a breach in the line occurred owing to heavy rain further slips have occurred and owing to the uncertain weather no date can yet be fixed when through running will be resumed.—A.P.

CALCUTTA BRANCH OF EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

At a general meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association tonight, Mr. H.E. Watson was elected Chairman of the branch for the ensuing year and a Committee of ten members was appointed. Some resolutions were discussed with a view to bring them forward at the Conference of all branches of the Association which will be held in Calcutta on December 12th.

DELHI MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee this evening a motion for the reconsideration of a mixed electorate which was passed at its last meeting was refused by the Committee after some discussion. At the outset the Chairman called for the reason for reconsideration and Mr. Tonizuddin discussed at great length the desirability of rescinding the previous decision which, he held, led to discontent among the citizens and did not satisfy the public opinion of Delhi and demanded the previous consent and consultation of the citizens. He quoted the resolution of the Nationalist Party on September 14th at Simla under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru which stated that the Party adhered to the Lucknow Pact and stood for separate electorate and drew attention to the several meetings held in Delhi to protest against the decision of the Municipal Committee, and the various press comments which demonstrated utter disapproval of it. Mr. Abdul Rehman then moved for refusal of reconsideration and replied that political franchise was quite separate from municipal franchise. He thought that it was after the separate electorate was introduced that the feelings began to be strained between the two communities and led to troublesome consequences and tended in a way, to the recent disturbances. There was no justification for the revision of the question.

The motion was then put to vote and the refusal for the reconsideration of the case was adopted by 12 votes to 9.

ARMY OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE.

A STAFF TOUR ARRANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief presides annually over the Conference of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the four Commands and the principal Staff Officers held to consider the outstanding questions of Military importance and to compare notes on the well being and efficiency of the Army. Such a conference has just been held in Delhi and advantage has been taken of the presence of so many General and Staff officers at the Army Headquarters to hold a staff tour under the personal direction of Lord Rawlinson. The object of the exercise is to afford practice in applying the principles of war to concrete problems on a scale which can seldom be attained during training with troops and to study the problems such as the use of aeroplanes, mechanicalised field artillary armoured cars etc. The tour begins on Wednesday and lasts four days. It will be based on an imaginary campaign in which an Army from the Punjab advances on Delhi the fortified capital of the United Provinces whose army is concentrating west of the fortress. Each belligerent is particularly anxious to gain an initial success in order to induce a third imaginary state Rajputana to come in on its side. The development of the campaign promises to produce a situation of great interest to the student of warfare. The opposing forces will be commanded respectively by Lt. General Sir G.L. Kirkpatrick and Lt. General Sir H. Walker. Altogether about 120 officers including officers of Army Headquarters are attending the staff tour. Besides the actual work of the tour such a gathering is considered of undoubted value in bringing together so many officers from all parts of India and encouraging them

CLYDESIDE RENT WAR.

ASSUMING ALARMING ASPECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Clydeside Rent war is assuming alarming aspects. Cambuslang and Clydemank are the stormcentres. The tenants of both the districts are determined to resist all evictions forcibly. Scouts and bell-ringers have been organised to give warning of approach of the Sheriff's officers. The police force has been largely reinforced with a view to emergencies. In one case the evicted tenants were restored to their houses, late last night. Clydebank factors are meeting to consider the plans for wholesale evictions.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL DIST. CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PUSAD, Nov. 26.

The eighth annual sessions of the Yeotmal District Conference comes off on the 29th and 30th November at Pusad. Dr. Moonje, the president-elect with Sjt. Madhorsoji Aney, Dr. Babasaheb and Mr. Abhyankar will arrive here on the 28th evening. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Bamangaonkar, Barrister Deshmukh, Swami Shivanand will arrive on the 29th morning. The session begins at 2 p.m. on 29th.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

(Continued from page 7.)

much burden is thrown on the consumers protect the really struggling industry from unfair competition from the Continent.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

PROTECTION IN FORM OF BOUNTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Government of India have published the following resolution relating to the Tata Steel Company's claim for further protection. The resolution which is based on the recommendation of the Tariff Board concedes the claim and suggests that protection should take the form of bounties. The resolution runs:—

"The Government of India have received the report of the Tariff Board called for in Resolution dated 8th October, 1924, of the Commerce Department on the application made by Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents of Tata Iron and Steel Company, requesting that the Governor-General in Council should exercise his powers under Section 2 (1) of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act. (It will be available for sale in Calcutta and Bombay on Friday, November 28th.) The Board has examined the prices at which steel is being imported and those which the Tata Iron and Steel Company have been able to obtain for its products. As a result mainly of a heavy fall in sterling prices of Continental steel and of the maintenance of the exchange in the neighbourhood of one shilling and six pence, the Board finds definitely that the Steel Industry (Protection) Act has so far failed to achieve its purpose. For this reason the Board recommends heavy increases in the duties on unfabricated steel with consequential increases on fabricated articles.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The different recommendations are conveniently summarised in the following table:—Class of material, present duty, proposed duty; unfabricated iron and steel; steel bars present duty Rs. 40, proposed duty Rs. 75; iron bars present duty Rs. 35, proposed duty Rs. 65; steel structural sections present duty Rs. 30, proposed duty Rs. 65; iron structural sections present duty Rs. 20, proposed duty Rs. 50; plates present duty Rs. 30, proposed duty Rs. 55; black sheet present duty Rs. 30, proposed duty Rs. 52; galvanised sheet present duty Rs. 45, proposed duty Rs. 75; tinplate present duty Rs. 60, proposed duty Rs. 104; rails and fishplates, medium and heavy, present duty Rs. 14, proposed duty Rs. 30; rails and fishplates light present duty Rs. 40, proposed duty Rs. 75; fabricated iron and steel and miscellaneous fabricated structures 25 per cent. ad valorem, 25 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 60; coal, tubs, etc., and built-up pipes 25 per cent. ad valorem, 25 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 47; fabricated steel beams, channels, angles, etc., 25 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 54; fabricated iron angles, etc., 15 per cent. ad valorem, 15 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 44; fabricated plates 25 per cent. ad valorem, 25 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 41; fabricated sheets 15 per cent. ad valorem, 15 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 40; spikes and fishbars Rs. 40—Rs. 75; switches and crossings 25 per cent. ad valorem, 25 per cent. ad valorem plus Rs. 35; wire nails Rs. 60—Rs. 90.

BOARD'S FINDING ACCEPTED.

The Government of India accept the finding of the Tariff Board that protection given by the Steel Industries (Protection) Act has been insufficient and that further protection is necessary in order to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature as expressed in Section 2 (1) of the Act, but they do not think that this further protection should take the form of the very heavy additional duties proposed by the Tariff Board.

The Government of India have calculated in accordance with the methods adopted by the Board in its original report that those additional duties would impose a burden on the consumer of more than two crores of rupees while the maximum benefit, which, if the prices rose by the full amount of the increase of duty, they would confer on the industry would not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in a year, but the Tariff Board reports the existence of heavy stocks of imported steel in India and until these stocks are exhausted the industry could not derive full advantage of the new tariff. A further objection to the proposed duties is that if the duties on unfabricated steel are increased, it is necessary to go further and also to increase the duties on fabricated steel.

PROTECTION IN FORM OF BOUNTIES.

In these circumstances, the Government of India have decided that further assistance which the Board reports to be necessary would more appropriately take the form of bounties. The protective duties imposed in June last have brought in more revenue than was anticipated. Up to 31st October last the total receipts from these duties amounted to 106 lakhs and it is calculated that at least fifty lakhs represent extra revenue arising from enhancements in duties. Thus even if allowance is made for the commitments of the Government of India in respect of bounties contemplated by sections 3 and 4 of the Act, it is probable that there will be a not considerable surplus of revenue from these protective duties as compared with the estimate framed when the duties were imposed. The Government of India, therefore, propose to recommend to the Legislative Assembly as soon as it meets in January next that the protection now afforded to the industry should be supplemented by bounties.

THE CHOICE.

The exact form which these bounties will take and other questions connected with the best method of working the system will require detailed consideration, but the choice seems to lie between bounties on different classes of raw steel specified in paragraph 2 above at rates equivalent to additional duties proposed and bounties on finished steel produced in India so calculated as to give approximately the same financial return to the industry. As at present advised, the Government of India are in favour of the latter alternative and their recommendation will probably take the form that the bounty should amount to Rs. 20 per ton on finished steel produced in India. They are further of opinion that these bounties should be given for one year from the 1st October last to the 30th September next that they should be subject to a limit of Rs. 50 lakhs and that before the period indicated expires the whole matter should be reviewed in the light of circumstances then prevailing in order that it may be decided before the opening of the autumn session whether it is necessary or advisable to place fresh proposals before the Assembly. The Tariff Board was precluded by its terms of reference from considering any form of protection other than that contemplated by section 2 of the Steel Industries (Protection) Act, but the Government of India have ascertained that the Board warmly approves of additional protection which it has found to be necessary taking the form of bounties."

MADRAS RACES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Nov. 25.

The race course at Guindy is now beginning to show signs of the coming racing season. Among the trainers that have arrived at the station with their strings are: H. R Gegg, F J Trahan, C. Baker, G. Dillen, T. Melsom, H. Wishart, H M Sadique, J Orchard and M. Ryan. Among jockeys at riding work in mornings are: Bullock, Beasley, Brown, Martin, Roxbourgh, Hoyt, Audas, Calder, S. Meekings, Fozard and Jones. Several others are expected to arrive in the course of the week. The new training track will be opened for post work on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and as usual one expects to see hereafter on the course groups of people during those mornings eager to gather what information they can for their future bets, when the meeting starts. Big Arab stables have arrived and it should be noted here that there is a particularly strong entry in this class this year. The track is in splendid condition, and we now only want the clerk of the weather to be kind to ensure a really successful meeting.

NEW PERSIAN WARSHIP.

DUE TO REACH BUSHIRE IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Teheran—According to the newspaper "Iran," the warship "Pehlevi," which has been purchased by Persia and armed at Naples, is due to reach Bushire immediately.

Mr. Rennor, the American Chief Engineer of Teheran Municipality, has resigned.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Two further incidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway bring the number of attempts to wreck trains on the railway to five in three weeks. The authorities think that whilst enquiries have definitely established the existence of a campaign of train wrecking at present there is no evidence to connect this with a revolutionary motive.

SIR W. BRANCKER ARRIVES DELHI IN JANUARY.

(Associated Press.)

Allahabad, Nov. 26.

Sir W. Brancker is expected to arrive in Quetta about the 23rd December and in Delhi about the beginning of January.

While nothing has been definitely settled, the "Pioneer" believes that it is proposed to mark with an appropriate ceremony the handing over of the East Indian Railway to State management on 31st December. The Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board will probably be in Calcutta at the time.—A. P.

The "Pioneer" says well-authenticated reports from Afghan sources have reached them to the effect that the so-called pretender Abdul Karim, with some of his personal following, is now a prisoner at Kabul.—A. P.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

"Chronicle" had actually been summoned to Government House and had there received a lecture from the Governor on the conduct of the paper and been told to keep their editor within bounds. Not a word of this was revealed to me by the Directors themselves. Of course, as soon as it came to my knowledge I realised that things had reached a point where it was impossible for me to continue to serve the paper with utility or self-respect.

In the meanwhile, however, another crisis arose. I was staying at Poona in the beginning of October 1917, having had a rather bad breakdown from overwork. My much-needed rest and holiday was disturbed when it had only just begun, by an urgent message from Mr. Syud Hossain, which reached me by telegram on a Sunday night, that, in my absence, the Directors were proposing to remove the Superintendent of the Press and Printer and Publisher of the paper and install in his place, as the person legally responsible under the Press Act for the contents of the paper a person in whom I had not, and could not have confidence, by reason of his inexperience. This was being done without any reference to me at all, though I was really the person chiefly concerned, since I should have had to suffer for any disaster that might have befallen the paper in consequence. I immediately telegraphed to the Managing Director asking that nothing should be done until my return, and I left Poona at once and came back to Bombay, only to find however that my reasonable request for delay had been ignored and the change—even to the declaration before the Magistrate—had already been carried out. I decided immediately on resignation. These things that I have described were the sole causes of the resignation. It had nothing whatever to do with any financial matters, as represented by Sir Maurice Hayward. The Company was, as a fact, in my debt at the time.

* * * *

As to the story of my having organised a strike of the staff and instigated the damaging of the machinery. I have already stated in previous articles that these charges are quite unfounded, though such a denial, I am confident, is unnecessary in the case of those who know me. Naturally the staff were anxious to know what was going to do and expressed their wish to stand by me in any action I thought fit to take. Mr. B. was very anxious that there should be a general strike of the editorial staff and the whole establishment of the press, and was continually bursting into the office with sensational proposals of the kind. I set my face against any suggestion of the kind and contented myself with informing the members of the editorial staff, that I had decided to resign and that they were free to take what course they liked, but that I did not ask any one of them to follow my example, nor should I consider it an unfriendly act on the part of any of them if they remained at their posts. Mr. Titus, the Printer, who was always a most loyal colleague and a splendid asset to the paper, naturally after the action of the Directors had his own reasons for leaving with me. And it did not surprise me. I need hardly say, when I found, the morning after I resigned, that the whole editorial staff, the Printer and a large number of his staff had followed my example.

As for the story of the damaging of the machinery, I do not believe that any such thing was done wilfully. There was nobody on the premises who was capable of an act of sabotage of this description, and certainly, if there had been he would have had no sympathy from me. One of the machines was out of order and matters were made worse by the people who were called in, to put it right, and that, I suppose, is how the idea of the machinery having been damaged arose in minds that were already in a somewhat inflammatory state.

* * * *

I certainly adopted a somewhat unusual course in the manner of my resignation. The letter which I wrote to the Board communicating it was purposely not delivered to them, until the morning after I left the office, and in the meanwhile the paper had appeared containing my personal explanation to the readers of the paper of the reasons for the course which I had taken. I considered it due to the public that I should make this statement in the columns of the paper, and the only way I could safely do this was by keeping the matter a secret, until the paper containing the statement had safely gone to the press and been issued to the public. It no doubt came as a bomb-shell to the Directors as it did to the general public, who were of course, unaware of the difficulties with which I had been beset for so many months. The Board called a hurried meeting and installed as acting Editor a gentleman who had been on the staff of the "Times of India." This gentleman, who was quite unfitted for the post, had previously represented himself to be a friend and admirer of mine, and had been the recipient of some kindness and consideration at my hands, but that did not prevent him from hastily offering his services to the Directors who, in their state of distress, as hastily accepted them, for the time being.

Their real object, however, was to have Mr. Syud Hossain installed as editor. Many were the inducements held out to that stalwart friend to betray me but then were dealing with a man to whom loyalty to a friend and a professional colleague were the first consideration.

(To be continued)

Tropical weakness and nerve troubles

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne gives back all the pleasures and joys of youth and health in full measure. In every part of the world it is recognised that

Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne

is and has been for over 60 years the permanently safe and sure cure for those ills affecting residents in hot climates. By its wonderful properties Phosphodyne increases the recuperative power of the individual that 'down and out' feeling vanishes, the whole nervous system is flooded with vitality and you feel in "fine fettle" once again if you just rely on Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne. Of chemists everywhere.

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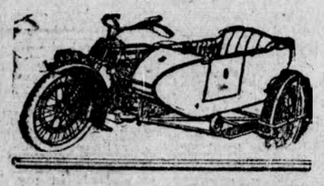

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452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents: 1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

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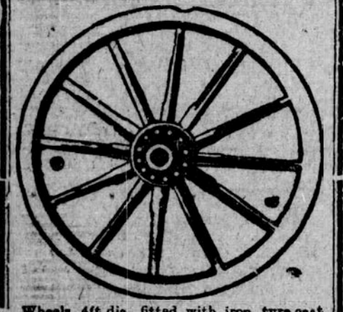
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia, fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.

Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.

Steel body carts out of stock.

TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

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EXAMINERS' ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In the 'Report from the Examiners' issued by the Joint Examination Board last month occur the following remarks passed by Mr. N. C. Daruwala as head examiner in English for the S. L. C. Examination held last March in this Presidency:—

(a) 'Schools ought to be warned that College Professors, Commercial Firms, University Examiners and others complain so strongly against defective English at schools where the foundation of the English Language is laid, that something drastic ought to be done to improve the standard of spoken and written English.....It is time that the schools in such Districts (viz, those covered by the Dharwar and Kolhapur Centres) were warned definitely that unless they keep well qualified teachers of English language and literature, and show good results they would be disaffiliated.

(b) 'The results of Dharwar are bad. 35.18 fail in the Text Paper and 41.60 fail in General English. Kolhapur stands next in a defective standard with 30.64 failures in Paper I and 35.56 in Paper II to its credit or discredit.

(c) 'Won't the schools give students enough practice in Precis writing and hammer into their brains the idea that the more they write, the greater number of mistakes they are likely to commit and the fewer number of marks they are likely to get?

(d) 'All the twelve (Examiners) congratulate those record-breakers who got a zero in each of the English Papers and request the Joint Board to take strict notice of the Schools which send them up for the Examination. Would it not be a good plan to ask some of the English Examiners to inspect such schools periodically?'

Now, Sir, is it not curious, if not tragi-comic, that in these sentences which represent the cream of his indignation against the 'defective English' of the Examinees and their schools, the purist Mr. Daruwala should let himself slip into the same abomination four times at least? For, as any boy of the sixth standard will be able to tell him, here are four places where the Professor has broken Priscian's head.

(1) In the second sentence in (a) 'keep' is put for 'kept' and 'show' for 'showed' in violation of the rule of sequence of tenses, since these present tense forms in the subordinate clause are controlled by the past tense form 'would be disaffiliated'. The correct sentence would run thus:—It is time the schools were warned definitely that unless they *kept*....., and *showed* ..... they would be disaffiliated.

(2) In (b) the learned Examiner writes:—'Kolhapur stands next *in a defective standard*'. Now this sentence sounds peculiarly un-English and is a damning specimen of what Englishmen dub as 'Indian' English. The sentence should be:—Kolhapur stands next in badness, for (better) poverty of results, or if he is enamoured of the word standard, in defectiveness of standard.

(3) In (c) 'fewer' is wrongly used for 'smaller' in the phrase 'a fewer number of marks'. He ought to have written either 'fewer marks' or 'a smaller number of marks' but never 'a fewer number of marks'.

(4) In the first sentence in (d) 'send them up' is wrongly written for 'sent them up or 'have sent them up' or 'send such boys up.' Evidently those record-breakers had been sent up before Mr. Daruwala could pass his remarks on them.

With such models of English to his credit, Mr. Daruwala, one hopes will not grudge the advice if it is given him: "Physician, heal thyself". And who will blame a wag of a schoolmaster if he turns round and retorts in the following strain:—

(1) Examiners in English ought to be warned that schoolboys and girls and their guardians complain so strongly against a defective knowledge of English on the part of the Examiners in that language that something drastice ought to be done to improve the standard attained by them in the subject. It is time that they were warned definitely that unless they were masters of unimpeachable English they would be refused Examinerships in that subject.

(2) Won't the University authorities hammer into the brains of the Examiners the idea that the more they fulminate against secondary schools in the matussil, the greater number of mistakes they are likely to commit and the smaller amount of respect they are likely to command?

(3) Won't it be a good plan to ask the University to examine the English examiners to see whether they are competent for the task?

To be serious,—if after seven years of continuous teaching of the English language in the Middle school and High school classes by the direct method, the translation method and all other methods on earth, the English of our boys cannot satisfy a Daruwala, what is the lesson? The lesson is that there is an utter want of a sense of proportion in the mental make-up of Examiners of his type who cry themselves hoarse over the imperfect command of Indian boys over an alien tongue as though the acquisition of that alone constituted the be-all and end-all of human education and as though other factors thereof counted for nothing. Further, when one contemplates the fact that even when approved examiners like Professor Daruwala who have toiled at English for years and years almost exclusively, fall into mistakes in their use of the language, not when writing under strain in the examination-hall but at ease in their houses, one feels that the periodical inspection of schools by examiners like him is only a bitter irony and that it is obviously wrong for people like him to be supercritical in their attitude towards the students who are far junior to him in age, extent of reading and the mastery of an anomalous and difficult foreign tongue with its lawless spelling system.

The second remedy proposed by him is disaffiliation—which would spell the total annihilation of certain secondary schools which cater for the needs of three types of boys:—(1) those that seek entrance into the University for higher education, (2) those that have perforce to seek a living as clerks, (3) those that would like to have a modicum of useful knowledge of various subjects and who are satisfied with a mere working knowledge of the English language. Now disamiliation would hit all the three types. The first would be driven to seek education elsewhere at greater expense and hardship; the second being poorer and less ambitious will naturaly shrink from going elsewhere in anything like large numbers while the third would be denied the opportunity of getting useful knowledge or of understanding English newspapers or of being in touch with civic affairs, since primary schools confine themselves practically to the three R's.

The only reasonable remedy under existing conditions would appear to be—to prescribe a higher percentage in English for Candidates seeking admission into the University and for others a lower standard as at present; and to teach students and examine them in all subjects but English in their vernaculars only. This principle would meet the needs of all and make the heroic remedies of Mr. Daruwala absolutely unnecessary.

After all we should, as educationists, remember that the study of English in India is an accident of her political situation and is not an essential element of Education. Also owing to the undue prominence which certain English Professors and their satellites have given in their public utterances to the sudy of English, every other subject of study, as any schoolmaster will bear witness, has dwindled into insignificance in the eyes of students. The fact that Japanese boys have either no knowledge of English or at best only a smattering of it does not mean that they are less educated or less trained or less capable of tackling problems of life and citizenship. Therefore a hasty all-sweeping condemnation of boys and schools merely on the ground that they do not offer a high standard of English would be an injustice to the youths and people alike of India.—Yours, etc.,

AN EDUCATIONIST.

Nov. 16.

'ONE-MAN' TRAMCARS.

INGENIOUS "SAFETY FIRST" DEVICES

According to the "Manchester Guardian" a new type of tramcar is to be put into service on the London United Tramway Company's Hanwell and Brentford route. The first of a batch of five now being constructed by the Company, it is of single-deck type, and is controlled by one man, who performs the dual role of driver and conductor.

In order to simplify and speed up the work of the driver-conductor the car has been equipped with ingenious mechanical devices, many of which are automatic. Doors are operated pneumatically and work in unision with the steps. They are automatically prevented from opening whilst the car is in motion by means of a special valve.

When the car is at a standstill the exit door will not open unless a passenger is waiting on the rear platform ready to alight because the door is fitted with valves controlled by a treadplate on which a passenger must be standing in order to open the door.

A further interesting "safety-first" device is the so-called "dead-man grip" with which the air-brake handle is fitted. If the driver takes his hand off this, the brakes are automatically applied and the power shut off.

The new car seats thirty passengers, who will pay their fare as they enter. The coin is dropped into a fare box, and the driver issues the ticket, which is cancelled by a foot-operated punch. A change giving machine further expediates the issue of tickets.

Cars of the "one-man" type are only intended for service on routes where the traffic is light.

In 1922 the Company designed and constructed a one-man car, which has now been in service on the Boston Road to Hanwell route for some time past. The experiments made have proved satisfactory, and the car has left to scheduled time although working in with double-deck tramcars on the same route. It is proposed to withdraw the two-man cars now employed on this particular route and operate it with the one-man" type only.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 22.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Mr. J. D. Gonsalves had charged Antone Venty and Thomas De Mello under Secs. 171D and F and 114 of I.P.C. was resumed to-day when the Polling Officer Mr. P. Gonsalves who was examined for the prosecution, corroborated the complainant.

The accused were then called upon to make their statements. Accused No. 1 said he was asked by complainant to vote for him and he accordingly came to the Polling station but did not see any one of the complainant's party there. He, however, happened to meet Mr. Thomas De Mello who asked him what he wanted. He said he had come to vote and Mr. De Mello (accused No. 2) having identified him as Antone Venty he voted and went away.

Accused No. 2 also made a similar statement.

Charges were then framed against accused No. 1 of impersonation at an election under Sec. 171D and F., I. P. C. and against accused No. 2 of abetment under Sec. 114 I. P. C., to which the accused pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S WAR SERVICES.

GOVERNOR UNVEILS MEMORIAL TABLET.

His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson made the following speech at the unveiling of the memorial tablet at the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute, on Tuesday afternoon.:

Mr. Cadell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I consider it a great honour to be asked to unveil this tablet to-day, which is erected by the citizens of Bombay to commemorate the services rendered by the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine during the Great War.

You have truly said, that while Bombay and its port played no mean part in the War, they could have done nothing effectual without the Merchant seamen; and while this is true of Bombay, and indeed of India, it could be said with equal truth in every part of the British Empire.

It was my duty, when representative of the Ministry of Shipping in the British Government formed immediately after the War to give to the House of Commons a brief, and I fear inadequate statement of the services of the Mercantile Marine during the War, and I am, therefore, well acquainted with the invaluable work done by that great service. In fact, it may truly be said that the War could not have lasted a month had it not been for the fortitude, for the gallantry, and for the devotion to duty of the offices and men of our great Merchant Service. During the period of the War there were terrible, and even alarming losses in British tonnage, and more than 14,000 non-combatant British seamen lost their lives owing to enemy action—and in using the word British, I include of course, the Lascars and other Indian members of the crews of our ships. These losses by no means deterred the personnel of the Mercantile Marine from continuing to carry out their duty, but in fact urged them on to greater effort, and to a more firm determination to face the ever-increasing risks of submarine warfare.

One of the most wonderful stories of the War was the manner in which the great American Army was brought to Europe, mainly in British bottoms, through seas infested by submarine craft determined if possible, to prevent this transport. But, as soon as one transport had got safely to port with its valuable cargo, it was quickly turned round and went out again to face the Atlantic gales and the terrors of the submarine,—dangers the gravity of which both officers and men were well aware through previous personal experience. I could tell you stories of individual heroism among officers and men of the Merchant Service which would make you even more proud than you must now be of having this opportunity of taking part in rendering this small token of appreciation to those who did so much for your Empire and for you—stories of officers and men, who submarined six and even seven times, insistently demanding to be signed on again as soon as possible in order to play their part towards victory for the British arms—a part which brought, indeed, few rewards except that reward which is in itself great, namely, the knowledge of duty well done, and of the grateful appreciation by their country of services well-rendered at the risk and so often at the loss of the lives of very gallant men.

This Prince of Wales' Seamen's Institute where we stand to-day, is doing a great work for the Mercantile Marine. It is showing in a practical manner its appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine during the War, and I take this opportunity of again asking for the whole-hearted support of the Bombay citizens in its endeavours.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that, even as the Great War could not have been won without the British Mercantile Marine, so without the British Merchant Service the British Empire cannot exist. We are assembled here to-day to pay our tribute to the memory of those members of that Service who gave their lives for their country, and to commemorate the great services rendered by all ranks of the Merchant Service during the War; and I trust that this Tablet will be for all times a reminder to us of our duty to the Merchant Service, and to all those officers and men who sail the seas under the Blue and Red Ensign.

I now unveil this Tablet, which commemorates the recognition by the citizens of Bombay of the great services rendered by the officers and men of the Merchant Service during the years of the Great War.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th November 1924.

Cotton	8332 Bales.
Wheat	30127 Cwts.
Linseed	11977 "
Rapeseed etc.	1850 "
Gingellyseed	9813 "
Poppyseed	497 "
Groundnuts	7429 "
Castorseed	886 "
Rice	3950 "
Myrabollams	645 "
Cottonseed	16062 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	3984 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	2689 "
Bajri	5265 "
Coal	1859 Tons

Lahore, Nov. 25:—The Punjab Legislative Council before adjourning 'sine die' agreed on the motion of Mr. Craik to provision for establishment of Publicity Bureau to which will be attached a Publicity Advisory Board containing representatives both of the Council and the Press.(A.P.)

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Month's Deer. Sellers 44 7/8

Buyers etc. Jan/Apl. Done. Buyers 44 3/8.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was dull with easier tendency and closed at £22 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay was inactive and rather easier and closed at £10 7/8 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Castorseed Bombay was quiet offered lower, closed at £29 Sellers for Nov./Decr Shipment.

RAPESEED.

Ferozepore Real Bold £23 1/4 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Toria £23 3/4 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Brown Cawnpore £22 3/4 Sellers for Nov/Decr. Shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £21 3/4. Fine Wheat Cargo, Australia for Mar. Shipment at 65.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 25.

Karachi Barley N/D Sellers 42. No Sel-

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Nov. 25.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Bills.

No allotments were made for bills and immediate telegraph transfers.

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/6.031

On Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at 1/6.031

Tenders for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 1/32 will receive allotment in full.

The highest tender for Bills was 1/5 31/32 and for Defd. Telegraphic Transfers was 1/6 1/32 and for Immediate was 1/6 1/32.

Total sales amounted to Rs. 8,00,000.

The amount to be offered for sale next week is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 25.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—

Deer. Sellers 21/6

Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/6

June/July Sellers 19.

Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/8

Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. Sellers. 21/8.

Tone:—Dull and no business.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged. Kanta in the local Market remained inactive to-day, being amavasya of Hindus.

Forward prices for Java sugar are easier by about one pence per cwt. Prices for Continental and B.R.B. Beet sugar and Mauritius Crystal Sugar for Forward Deliveries are unaffected.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 19/3 per cwt.

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 20/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/7 per cwt.

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 20/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

A Press communique states:—

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday November 25th was as follows:—

	lakhs.
Total amount of tenders	107
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates	Nil
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6 1/32d. allotted in full	8
(c) Bills	Nil

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

J. Dias & Bros

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-

CUT MAKE & TRIM. GUARANTEED.

LOOK! LOOK!

KESARI'S LODHRA FOR LADIES'

Troubles and Disorders

Ask your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists and Druggists Egmore, MADRAS.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS CASES.

Sea-side homes for upper and middle classes only. Terms Rs. 200 per month and upwards. Personal care. (European Doctors and Nurses. Address Capt. U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mental and Nervous Specialist, Umrath, Station Maroli. Personal interview 1st of every month:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, BOMBAY.

R404

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

Unsettled conditions in Upper Burma and Deccan are extending into North east India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad north Madras coast; local in Upper Burma, south East Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur; while a few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and south east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one inch, Akyab two, Minbu one and a half, Jagdalpur four, Hyderabad (Deccan) two, Raichur and Masulipatam three quarters, Pamban one and a half and Nellore two.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal, and Assam and decrease in east Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 25.

Means of observations taken at 6, a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 28.870 inches.

Temperature of Air	78.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 "
Dew Point	70.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	71% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum " "	74.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	154 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. m.	Nov	h. m.	ft in
W.	26	10 24	28 1	26	4 36	18 3
		23 18	30 2		16 41	14 3
Th.	27	11 10	28 5	27	5 22	17 9
		..	..		17 23	13 8
F.	28	0 3	30 8	28	6 9	17 7
		11 56	28 5		18 7	13 7
Sat.	29	14 58	26 5	29	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	30	1 36	30 6	30	7 50	17 11
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		15 29	25 9		21 22	17 11

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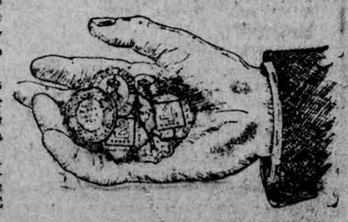

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CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

ADVANTAGES OF TENANT OWNERSHIP SYSTEM.

A lecture on the advantages of Tenants' Ownership Housing Societies was delivered on the 18th instant in the "Good Life League Hall," Fort, Bombay by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, Capt. Gilbert Lodge, Land Manager, Bombay Development Department, presiding.

At the outset Mr. Kurkerny said tha the "Co-operative Housing Movement" commenced from 1914, when Mr. James Orr, the then Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, first started the "Bombay Co-operative Housing Association."

In April 1915 the first Housing Society on "Co-partnership tenant system" was registered in Bombay by the Kanara Saraswats through one of their members who was the Secretary of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association. This society received no financial help from Government as it received timely help in the way of loan from their own communal credit society to the extent of Rs. 45,000 and more, at a moderate rate of interest and could thus erect three Buildings at Gadevi, for the benefit of eighteen members who contributed one-third of the cost of the tenements in which they lived; "Co-partnership Tenant System" was most unsuitable to the permanent residents of Bombay and hence, Mr. Kulkerny remarked that the Development Departmental Scheme for "Individual Tenant Ownership" introduced by Capt. Gilbert Lodge was a better one; but, the most favourable Scheme for lower middle class of tenants, was "Tenant Ownership Housing" on the model of "Halifax Benefit Building Society" started in Halifax (in England), in 1860, whereby each tenant member could own the tenement in which he lived within a period of 21, 25 or 30 years respectively without severing his connection with the "Tenant Ownership Society" even after he owned the tenement in which he lived.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny proposed the starting of "Non-official Tenants' Housing Institute" at an early dato in order to undertake the propaganda work and to enlighten the tenants of all classes in Bombay on the advantages of "Tenant-ownership Housing Societies" and disadvantages of "Co-partnership Tenant Housin" and of "Individual Ownership Scheme" of the Development Department.

The President then addressed the audience, explaining all about the Development Departmental Housing Scheme and said that he would be too pleased to solve the Housing problem of lower middle classes, by providing two-room and three room tenement in the Development Chawls as suggested by Mr. Kulkerny, provided the lower middle class of tenants, more especially from the clerical class, would approach him in this connection. He then made a reference about "Cheinbur Garden scheme and Khar Road and other Development schemes for individual ownership housing. He said, that he approved of Mr. Kulkerny's proposal for "Tenant Ownership Housing," for the benefit of lower middle class of tenants, there being every chance for each tenants to own the tenement in which he lived, as a member of the Society which would render financial help to the tenant members for the peyment of debts of the Development Department, and also of Government dues.

Mr. J. Gomes, Bar-at-Law, Mr. A. G. Warner, Mr. D. M. Bijoor, Mr. D. T. Engineer, Mr. Dandekar, Secretary of the Fvasta Kasar Association and Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitors also spoke. The proceedings were brought to a close after a vote of hearty thanks to Capt. Gilbert Lodge and to the lecturer.

SANITATION ROUND

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a sanitation round was arranged in C and D Wards of the City on Sunday last (S.T.) with the following gentlemen: (1) J. V. Shirgaonkar, Deputy Health Officer, and "C and D ward (2) Dr. M. D. Silva S.M.I., "D" Ward, (3) Mr. N. V. Gokhale of Arogya Mandal, Poona, (4) Mr. C. N. Joshi, (5) Mr. D. S. Savardekar and Mr. Syed Munawar.

The party proceeded from the League's Office and visited the following places:—(1) Falkland Road 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cross Lanes. (2) Masjid Gully and (3) North Brooke Street—Mr. Haji Adam Haji Joosub's chawls.

All these lanes, though they are public thoroughfares are kept in an unlevelled and unmetalled condition. Slush, filth and kachra were noticed at most of these places. Some dilapidated buildings unpaved house gullies, leaks in waste water pipes etc., were also seen. Details of the insanitary conditions are intended to be communicated to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

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"NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leadrette, of 18th November 1924, I regret to note that you have entirely relied for materials of that note on the one-sided letters you allege to have received. To come to an impartial judgment, one expected you to refer the matter to the present authorities of the college if you had decided to write a leadrette on the subject. Anyhow as the leadrette in question is grosly misleading, I feel it my duty to send you the following explanation of the same for publication in your next issue. Your statement that the majority is aspiring after the L.C.P.S., is incorrect as you will see from the accompanying copy of the application made to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in which recognition for the M.C.P.S. is also sought for. Another statement that one Tutor was dismissed and three resigned is also incorrect inasmuch as one tutor had to go according to the rules of tutorship passed by the College Council and three tutors deserved dismissal for their insubordinate and undisciplinary conduct, but having got a clue of this dismissal they sent in their resignations, thus making virtue of a necessity. You will also be glad to learn that the attendance in the college is as usual. In the interest of this institution please insert this in your next issue.—Yours etc.,

18 Nov.

A. P. KOTHARE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

A STORMY DEBATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 21.

A very lively and interesting debate took place yesterday at the adjourned General and Special Meeting of the Bandra Municipality. The item which provoked it was the Resolution of the Managing Committee recommending the Board to sanction an increase in the rate to the contractor of Chapel Road municipal quarry and the Bandra Hill quarry from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per "brass" and Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per "brass" of road metal.

It was rumoured that some members had discovered certain strange facts in regard to the metal alleged to have been supplied from the Chapel Road quarry, and a lively debate was anticipated. When the item, however, came before the Board the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Dr. F. P. Dias, moved that in view of certain facts which had then come to the knowledge of the Managing Committee the Resolution be referred back to the Committee for enquiry. Mr. J. P. De Mello seconded.

This sudden change of front to shirk a debate on the Resolution came as a surprise on the body.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues promptly rose and demanded of the Chairman of the Managing Committee that it was imperative that he should state frankly and openly the facts which had come to the knowledge of the Committee. He was followed by Mr. Gupte who, in reiterating the demands, said that it was preposterous to shelve a resolution in that fashion and also unfair to the members who had come to the meeting at much personal sacrifice.

The Chairman, however, sat adamant as if glued on to the chair. Such surprising reticturbity was seized upon as an excellent opportunity by several members for an onslaught on the Resolution. They declared that the metal supplied was not from the stipulated Survey Number of the quarry but from loose stones lying on the briny shore.

The debate took a stormy turn when Mr. Peter De Souza (Pleader) rose and tried to quiet the tempest. He said that it was the third contractor to come into the field since the Municipality had taken the Survey Number for quarrying metal. The first had worked for only two days and left. The second had worked for four months, but he was able to get only about 16 "brass" of metal. He found the proposition a very profitless job and he too had to make his bow and retire. Then came the present contractor undaunted by the sad experience of his predecessors and it was his petition to the Municipality to enhance the rates that led to the Resolution of the Managing Committee. From the petition it appeared that the petitioner was induced to take up the work through the efforts of Mr. Rajaballi, who, it further appeared, had promised to move the Board to have his rates increased and to place an order of 500 "brass" of metal with him. This contractor, said Mr. De Souza, had worked for about 15 days and after that had sent the petition. The speaker pointed out to the Board, that although the other contractor had toiled for 4 months he could get only 16 "brass" of metal, whereas the last Johnny who had been on the quarry for only 15 days had procured the phenomenal supply of 74 "brass" of metal! Such wonderful achievement, Mr. De Souza urged called for the strictest enquiry. The Survey Number covered by the contract was composed principally of Murram and soft stone quite unfit for metal, and the speaker had a shrewd suspicion that the metal supplied was from loose stones on the shore and not from the Survey Number, and in that case the prevailing rate was quite good enough. There was very little prospect of getting good metal from the Survey Number. The speaker had no objection to the matter going back to the Managing Committee, but what he insisted upon, in the interests of fair dealing, was that the Committee should make proper inquiries as to when the contractor started work, when and on what dates the metal was supplied and how utilised, and whether the metal supplied was from shore stones or from the Survey Number.

Mr. Rajabally, who followed, defended the contractor, and said that those who had criticised the quality of the metal supplied were mere laymen who had no idea of the comparative value of various kinds of stones. He said he personally would give out of his own pocket Rs. 8 per "brass" if any one of the speakers undertook to get the work done at that rate.

"I take up your offer," retorted Mr. Tendulkar.

Mr. H. J. Antia, said that serious allegations had been made and in his opinion the matter should be thoroughly enquired into by a Committee whose names he proposed, but Mr. Antia eventually withdrew his amendment.

Mr. V. T. Joshi, then emphasised the necessity of a thorough enquiry, and he proposed an amendment that a Committee consisting of Messrs. S. V. Naik, B.A., L.C.C., B.Sc., Rapael Almeida, B.A., B.S.c. S. Tendulkar, Rajabhoy Mahomed and Augustus Pereira should enquire into the Resolution of the Managing Committee and report. Mr. S. Tendulkar seconded.

The Chairman of the Managing Committee then replied to the debate but his effort was quite unimpressive.

The amendment of Mr. Joshi was then put to the vote as against the proposition and was carried by a large majority.

The other items were then gone through and the Board dissolved.

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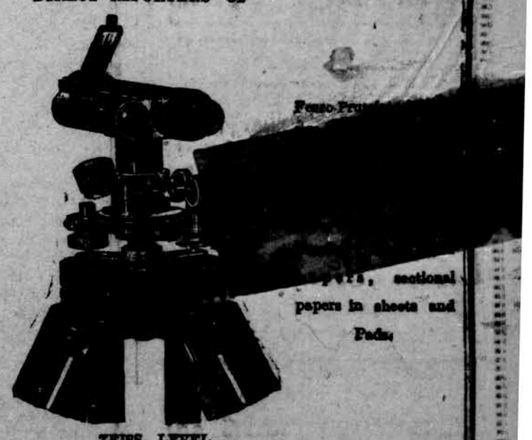

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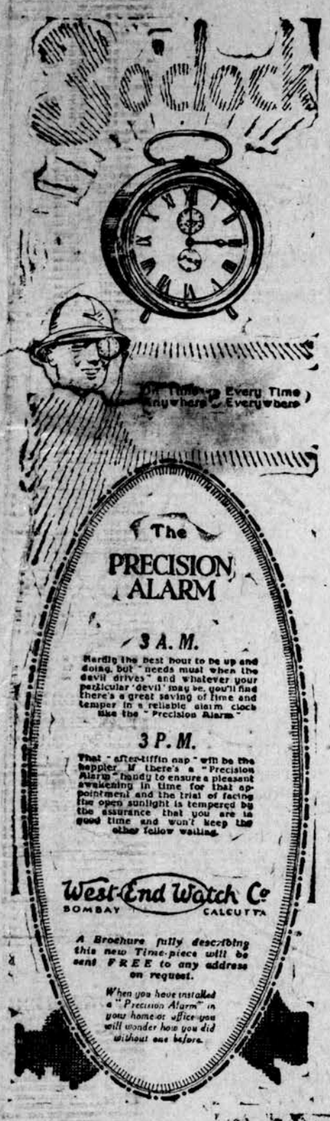
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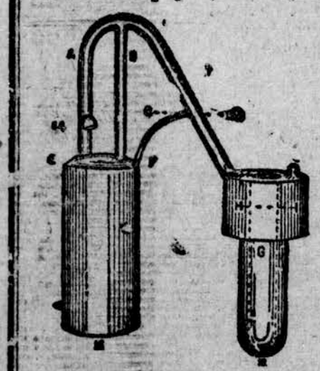

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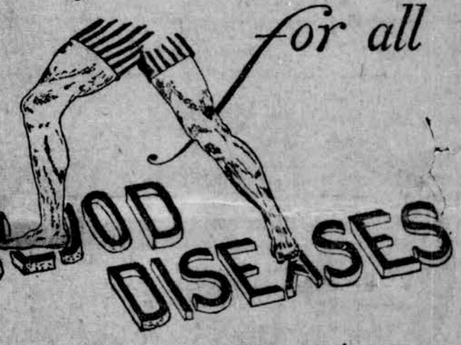

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